

C. W. D

The Literary Digest

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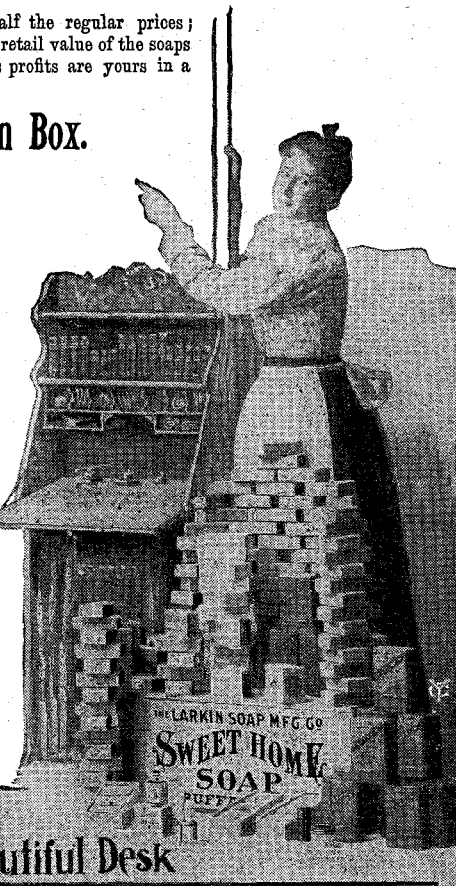
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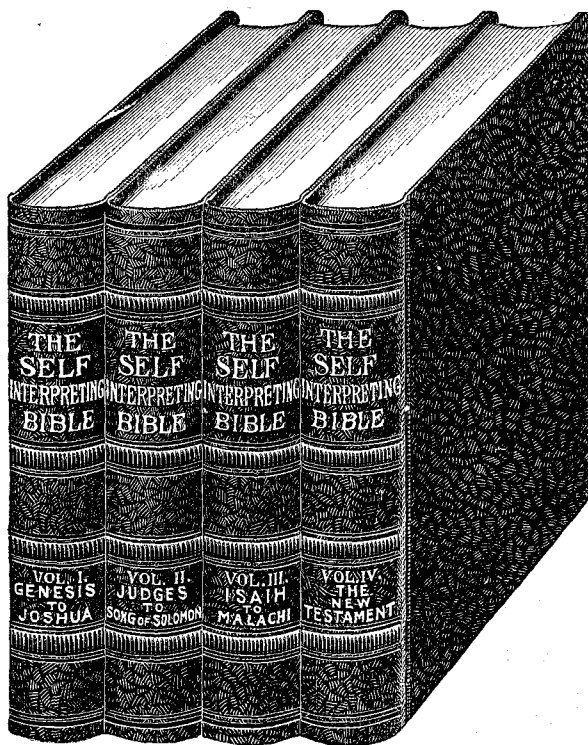
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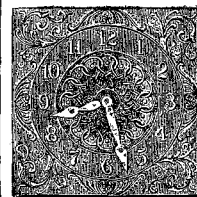
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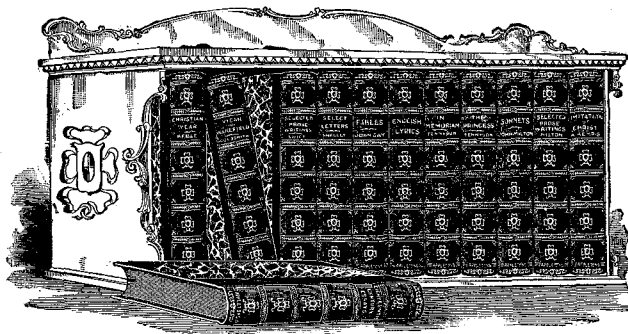
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SECRETARY GAGE'S CURRENCY PLAN.

THE publication of proposals of currency reform which Secretary Gage has in mind to present to Congress at the coming session has occasioned voluminous discussion in the press. The main feature of the plan is the refunding of the entire national debt into gold bonds bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and the sale of \$200,000,000 more of the bonds for cash. This, tho increasing the indebtedness, would, according to Mr. Gage's calculations, reduce the present annual interest charges by \$5,000,000.

Mr. Gage further proposes:

"The establishment of a separate bureau in the Treasury, to be devoted to and entitled 'Issue and Redemption'; a fund of \$325,000,000 of gold to be deposited in this bureau, made up of the gold already on hand in the Treasury, supplemented by the proceeds of the bond sales just provided for; the bureau to redeem outstanding paper money when offered for that purpose, but to disburse none of this paper money in turn except in exchange for gold.

"The extension of the national-banking system so as to permit the organization of banks with only \$25,000 capital in towns of 4,000 inhabitants or less; the repeal of all the tax on bank circulation, except such amount as may be necessary to pay the cost of supervising the system and creating a safety fund of \$5,000,000, which need take only two or three years; authority to the banks to deposit the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. refunding bonds, and issue notes up to their par value, first to the extent of each bank's capital, and then to 25 per cent. above that, the Government securing itself by its first lien on all the assets of a bank, by a redemption fund of 10 per cent. kept constantly on deposit as the 5-per-cent. fund is kept now, and, finally, by the safety fund already mentioned; provision for the redemption of all notes in New York, and in other reserve cities if desired; and the restriction of bank-notes to denominations of \$10 and upward, with discretion vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates and all government notes in ones, twos, fives, and higher denominations, as his best judgment may dictate."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (financial), in discussing

the proposals at length, approves the refunding plan and the issue of "gold" instead of "coin" bonds, but insists that a direct recommendation for the cancellation of legal tenders would be better and more expedient than Mr. Gage's plan of hoarding them. This criticism is representative of many journals of financial influence. *The Journal* says in part:

"It is not contemplated to cancel the notes, but to hold them in the Treasury and reissue them only in exchange for gold coin. It would of course be a good thing for the Government to get that amount of its demand obligations under its control; but only one fourth of the volume of such notes would be thus provided for, and the great evil to be remedied would be but nominally alleviated. Moreover, it would be impossible to trust Congress to observe this provision in good faith. In the event of deficiencies of revenue, of panic, of popular clamor for 'more money,' of war, or of great fiscal emergencies, this fund would stand available for the exigencies, and Congress would find no scruples in ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to draw upon such a ready and ample resource; when all that had been gained by this costly expedient would be lost, inflation would be precipitated, and we should relapse into the old bad conditions. . . .

"The Secretary proposes that the notes to be thus taken into the Treasury's keeping shall consist of greenbacks, Sherman notes, and silver certificates. It certainly seems desirable that, if any notes should be thus withdrawn, they should be the legal tenders alone. . . . Without the cancellation of these two classes of notes, there can be no money reform that is worth the having; for they lie at the root of all the vitiations of our currency. The silver notes carry no such dangers. They are unsound for reasons widely different from those that apply against the legal tenders, and might be safely used in the retail circulation until public opinion can be so far enlightened as to consent to their abrogation. But to smite them now would bring out the entire silver contingent in angry hostility, and quite likely render any measure of reform impossible. The certificates are not a general legal tender and are redeemable in the silver dollar, the parity of which with gold can be well maintained if we do not increase our silver coinage and protect our stock of gold through canceling the notes which constitute the sole specific demand upon it.

"It is to be noted that the Secretary's plan prescribes no specific ratio or amount in which these three classes of notes shall be turned into the Treasury. That is left to be determined by the banks, which are to provide the notes and to receive in return an equal amount of new bank-notes. It would of course be to the convenience of the banks to turn in a maximum of certificates and a minimum of legal tenders. . . . It is thus at least probable that this process would operate principally upon the least vicious of the three forms of notes, while the outstanding volume of greenbacks and Sherman notes would not be seriously reduced. This would be a complete failure of what we presume to be Mr. Gage's chief purpose—to place under lock and key the legal tenders."

Government Guaranteed Currency.—"In all the schemes proposed for so-called 'currency reform' by the substitution of bank-notes for notes issued by the Government, one thing is observable: they all provide that the bank-notes shall be guaranteed by the Government and redeemed by it, either in the first instance, or after failure to redeem them by the banks.

"The most modest of these schemes asks only for an amendment of the National Bank act, by which the banks shall be permitted to issue notes to the amount of 100 per cent., instead of 90 per cent. as now, of the face value of the government bonds deposited as security for them, but still leaving them guaranteed, first, by the Government's obligation to pay the bonds, and, if that shall prove insufficient, owing to a decline in the market value of the bonds, then by the direct undertaking of the Gov-

ernment to pay the notes, as provided in section 108 of the Bank act.

"Secretary Gage's scheme provides that the banks may issue notes secured by Government bonds to the amount of 50 per cent. of their capitals and 25 per cent. more secured only by the banks' own assets; and he would 'extend the guaranty of payment by the Government to all circulating notes of the banks, whether issued against deposited security or against assets.'

"Now comes Mr. John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia and goes a step farther than Secretary Gage. He would permit the banks to issue notes to the extent of one and one third of their capitals, depositing as security for them 15 per cent. in gold in the Treasury and 15 per cent. in gold in their own vaults, 'and the Government should agree to redeem these notes in gold after default by the bank issuing them.'

"Thus, throughout all the proposed 'reform' runs the idea that the currency which is to take the place of that issued directly by the Government shall, nevertheless, be guaranteed by the Government, and virtually be a government obligation. To effect this reform Mr. Gage proposes to pay the banks 2½ per cent. per annum upon \$200,000,000 of government bonds, and Mr. Bullitt proposes to pay somebody 3 per cent. on \$800,000,000, more or less, as may be necessary to carry out his plan. The plain citizen will naturally conclude that if the Government is to assume the risk of loss on the paper currency of the nation, it may as well take the profits of its issue also. It is as easy to provide for the redemption of its own notes as it is for the redemption of the notes of the banks, and certainly the saving of interest on from \$200,000,000 to \$800,000,000 of bonds is not to be despised."—*The Sun (Rep.)*, New York.

Going Further into Banking Business.—"Secretary Gage is an experienced banker, a wise business man, and an honest and consistent advocate of sound money and civil-service reform. But the country will be disappointed in the scheme that he throws out now for currency reform. It was printed on Saturday [October 30], and is merely a modification of our present national banking law. The greenback is not canceled and retired, which should surely be done, but banks are multiplied; that is, a capital of only \$25,000 is required; the circulation is permitted up to 50 per cent. of the capital, secured by bonds or Treasury notes, etc., accepted at par, and under some conditions unsecured circulation can be added; and the Government guarantees all the national bank-notes. This is as far as possible from the Government going out of the banking business. It is just the opposite; the Government goes in further. The project is in the main an improvement of the existing law, mainly in increasing the number of banks and in making the issue of currency easier. But it is a long way from the expected and needed reform."—*The Courant (Rep.)*, Hartford.

Restitution and Honest Accounting.—"Up to the present time the proceeds of bonds authorized only for the maintenance of the reserve have been \$343,000,000. The Secretary states that the amount of the present reserve is \$125,000,000. It is thus plain that more than the \$200,000,000 which the Secretary desires to issue in bonds has been diverted from the reserve to pay the excess of expenditures caused by the extravagance of Congress. *The Dispatch* believes that diversion to have been illegal, and a practical breach of trust. It was not the liability of the Government to redeem its notes that caused the late troubles, but it was the constant plundering of the reserve to pay appropriations made without regard to revenue that has caused the increase of debt.

"Since the Secretary has reached the point of seeing that this was wrong in policy, it would be the logical result of the recognition to propose to reinforce the reserve as a matter of restitution and honest accounting. Let him ask Congress for authority to issue 2½ or even 2-per cent. bonds to make good the diversions from the reserve. Let the law require these bonds to be placed in the reserve to repay the amounts subtracted and to remain there as a part of it, not to bear interest until they are needed, but to be issued for redemption purposes whenever the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000. That feature would give the reserve a strength and credit that would be impregnable, and, combined with the necessary feature that redeemed treasury notes should be kept in the reserve, to be reissued in exchange for gold only, would provide for all possible contingencies of the future."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

Cleveland's Plan Over Again.—"In nothing but minor detail does this differ from the plan proposed by Mr. Cleveland during his long struggle with Congress. The saving in annual interest by the proposed refunding of the bonds will pay the interest on the additional bonds necessary to withdraw the greenbacks that were used as 'the endless chain' to make the raids on the Treasury reserve which so largely contributed to create the 'distrust' of the late 'hard times.' . . .

"Every party in the country agrees that our national finances need reform. Whether Mr. Gage's plan is the best possible we do not venture to say, but it has consistency and simplicity, and, so far at least, is far better than the heterogeneous and complicated system now afflicting the country—one which favors nobody but the jobber and the stock gambler. The danger is that Congress will make a compromise of several plans offered, and thus accept something that is neither flesh, fowl, nor fish. Against this evil the country should pray to be delivered."—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Jacksonville, Fla.

Prospect Not Encouraging.—"The general outlines of the Secretary's plan are such as have the practically unanimous support of all who are really acquainted with financial conditions, whether as students or as men of affairs. The question is, Can Congress be persuaded to take any action? The prospect of this is not encouraging. If the President will support his Secretary earnestly, it is conceivable that a currency bill might be carried through the House. But the Senate is the same old Senate that has obstructed reform for so long, and there are enough Senators interested in keeping the currency question open for another campaign to prevent such action as would take advantage of the present favorable condition and so escape the danger, if not certainty, of a recurrence of disturbance and panic whenever these conditions change."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

Currency Contraction.—"Now there are just two reasons that can be given for the contraction of our national paper currency. One is that our currency is redundant, that we have more money than we can well support on the gold basis, that our currency system is top-heavy. The other is that our national currency or some parts of it are not safe, that our greenbacks or treasury notes, or silver certificates, are not good, that their continued use is liable to subject our people to loss from depreciation, and that, therefore, they should be retired. Now, both of these reasons are urged by Mr. Gage for the contraction of our national paper and silver currency. He tells us that we must have more gold or less paper and silver money resting upon it. But on top of this, on top of a suggestion to contract our national currency by \$200,000,000, he suggests that our national bank currency should be increased by \$250,000,000 or more. And so it would appear that the carrying out of his plan would make our currency system, that he complains of as being top-heavy, more top-heavy, and so invite the suspension of gold payments."—*The American (Bi-metallic)*, Philadelphia.

"If the highest good of the American nation is to be found in putting it completely and finally in pawn to the gold and bond syndicates and the national banks, and placing it in their power to expand or contract the currency at will, and to bring on panics at pleasure, whenever a good time appears for a general foreclosure of prosperity, then the general scheme of Mr. Secretary Gage is to be admired as promising all those results. Otherwise we are unable to approve of it further than to express the opinion that the member of Congress who should vote for any measure embodying these recommendations of Mr. McKinley's minister of finance would be certain to dig his political grave."—*The Times (Ind.)*, Washington.

"Refunding 'coin' bonds with 'gold' bonds would be very good for the bondholders, who, Mr. Gage says, are in great doubt as to what kind of money they are to receive. They need not be. The law is plain. Mr. Gage talks about the disparity of gold and silver. Between gold and silver money there is no disparity. Between gold bullion which has the privilege of free coinage, and bullion silver, a commodity which has no coinage privilege, there is a disparity, but there was none when silver had similar coinage privileges with gold. Then it kept its price at substantially \$1.29 per ounce."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

"It is not radical, but it is comprehensive. Under it the Government would be on a gold basis, and our demand debt would be put in process of extinguishment. The extension of bank facilities is much to be desired, and the substitution of bank currency for government currency is proper and scientific. A careful study may reveal defects in the scheme, but on its face it has much to commend it."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

CRITICISMS OF EX-MINISTER TAYLOR.

TO the statements regarding the Cuban question quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, Mr. Hannis Taylor, ex-minister to Spain, has added, in the press, an account of his interview with Castelar, and his subsequent failure to persuade the late Premier Cánovas to grant autonomy to Cuba. Experience and observation, he says, have made him an advocate of intervention. His statements have induced much approval in the press of this country, but he does not escape criticism, as the following comments show:

A Hint to Ex-Diplomats.—"There is room for grave doubt as to the propriety of the recent deliverances of Hannis Taylor, late minister to Spain, upon the Cuban question. The same doubt attaches to certain utterances of J. B. Eustis and T. F. Bayard, ex-ambassadors to France and Great Britain, made since their return, relative to matters concerning the countries wherein they lately represented the United States. . . .

"It has always been said abroad, and often at home, that the United States has no trained diplomatists. In the sense in which the word diplomacy is used beyond the seas, the assertion is true. We do not need such diplomatists. Our relations with the nations of Europe are not, and it is to be hoped will never be, such as to require the sinuosities of diplomatic intercourse that are needed to keep those countries out of each other's hair. That is an art developed and refined by centuries of practise, and this people does not admire it.

"But there are certain indispensable requisites in diplomacy, and among them is such a regard for the amenities of international intercourse as a gentleman would have for those pertaining to mere social and business relations. The dealings between the representatives of two governments, and especially when grave questions are concerned, must of necessity be highly confidential. There must be a common ground of confidential meeting, throw around it as much as may be the artificialities and insincerities of diplomacy. Without some point of real contact no negotiations could be carried on.

"The fact that the representative returns home and to private life can not relieve him of the other fact that he could not have learned the matters of which he publicly speaks except for the confidential relations he enjoyed by virtue of his office. Altho the relations no longer exist, the obligations of official and international dignity and courtesy yet remain, saying nothing of the commonest personal requirements of honor and decency. Talleyrand may not be exactly the model to hold up to American diplomats, but it was said of him that he could hold his tongue in seven languages. It might be commendable in some of our ex-ministers, and notably Mr. Taylor, that they hold their tongues in one language, and that their own."—*The Times (Rep.)*, *Pittsburg*.

Spain Knows How it is Herself.—"Spain is naturally incensed at the articles, interviews, and letters of ex-Minister Taylor, but no international appeal lies to the sense of propriety of a private citizen. If Mr. Taylor thinks it fitting to go on speaking of what came to his knowledge through his official position, no power on earth can stop him so long as the newspapers are agape for his views. All that Mr. McKinley needs to say to Spain is that this is a free country, and that he has no more control over Mr. Hannis Taylor, now that this gentleman is out of office, than he has over the Ohio election. He might add, however, an appeal to the forbearance of Spain on the ground that she knows how it is herself. She has the spoils system in as great perfection as we have it. With a change in the Spanish administration, the public service has to undergo upheaval just as with us. There is no permanent diplomatic service in Spain any more than in the United States. The new cabinet has to give up all its time, there as here, to office-seekers. The boss system, as Mr. Lowell found out, is as flourishing in Spain as in our own proud republic. Even General Weyler's recall, over which so much fuss has been made, seems to have been more the seizure of good places for original Sagasta men than anything else. In fact, Mr. McKinley might make out a powerful argument that the two countries ought to be good friends, as both have, under different forms, the same idea of destroying continuity in the public ser-

vice, and of gracefully stretching out their necks for the bosses' heels."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

Moral and Legal Duties.—"If we have a 'moral duty' to perform in Cuba because of Spanish misgovernment and oppression, then we have been singularly remiss in the fulfilment of that obligation. Cuba has had the same sort of government which she now has during the whole of the present century. If anything, it has improved within the past ten years under the influence of a greatly liberalized and constitutional *régime* in Spain. Intervention on this ground would, therefore, be not only belated but ill-timed. As to our 'legal rights' in the matter, they are confined to the right to hold Spain responsible for the destruction of the property of Americans in Cuba, and to insist that the Spanish authorities shall respect the rights and immunities to which Americans residing or traveling within Spanish dominions are entitled by treaty or by the comity of nations. If this Government should have good reason to believe that the insurrection would result in the bankruptcy of Spain and the total destruction of Cuba, and that the ability of the Spanish Government to pay for losses suffered by American citizens would thus become so impaired that nothing could be collected on this account, that consideration might justify the seizure of Spanish territory by way of indemnity. Inasmuch as such seizure, however, would doubtless provoke retaliation or attempts at retaliation on the part of Spain, it would be the part of prudence to count the cost, and to make a reckoning as to whether our losses by eventuating hostilities would not greatly exceed any indemnity we could hope to collect.

"These may seem sordid considerations when placed beside the rhetoric and heroics of the interventionists. There is nothing heroic, however, about a mere claims war; and it therefore becomes necessary for the apologists of intervention in Cuba to obfuscate the real issue in a cloud of loose talk about the Monroe doctrine and other doctrines unknown to international jurists, and about moral duties and legal rights."—*The Record (Ind.)*, *Philadelphia*.

Patriot vs. Diplomat.—"For the time being the patriot takes the place of the diplomat, and Mr. Taylor lays bare the intrigues of the Spanish court and the mercenary motives of the men responsible for the sad state of affairs in Cuba. It is charged that Mr. Taylor has violated all rules of diplomacy, but it must be remembered that during all these long months of diplomacy men and women have been murdered, American commerce destroyed, and the American flag hooted and hissed in Madrid and Havana. Mr. Taylor was sent to Madrid by the American people and paid a handsome salary for his services. He was sent for the purpose of keeping posted on existing relations between Spain and the United States, and now that he is at home, the people who sent him and paid him are entitled to know the facts. This thing called diplomacy has been used too long as a cloak to protect schemers at the expense of patriotism and humanity."—*The World-Herald (Dem.)*, *Omaha*.



LOOKOUT! SPAIN'S A-COMING!—*The Evening World*, *New York*.

INSURANCE TROUBLES IN WESTERN STATES.

ANTAGONISM between state officials and insurance companies has been an element in Kansas politics for years and differences of a similar character have recently cropped out in Missouri. In the latter State *quo warranto* proceedings have been begun by the attorney-general against seventy-one foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State, charging them with violation of the state anti-trust law. This action follows the enlargement of a union of companies agreeing to abide by a uniform scale of agents' commissions and adopting other regulations for future conduct of the business in Western States.

In Kansas, District Judge Hazen, of Topeka, has decided (November 8) that sixty-one Eastern fire insurance companies have been in a combine and operating in Kansas in violation of the anti-trust law. He also held that State Insurance Superintendent Webb McNall has the right to revoke the license of any company which refuses to abandon the combine. But the great insurance fight in Kansas is that between the state superintendent and life insurance companies. Superintendent McNall refuses to grant a license to the New York Mutual Life Company upon the order of a federal judge, and it is reported that the attorney-general has begun *quo warranto* proceedings to test the right of the company to transact business in the State. This is part of a fight running back for more than fifteen years over the claim of Sallie S. Hillmon for about \$20,000 to pay the death loss and litigation of the same pertaining to her deceased husband. A few weeks ago Judge Williams of the federal district court issued an injunction against Superintendent McNall, restraining him from in any manner interfering with the Mutual Life Company or its agents doing business in Kansas, and commanding him to issue a license to that company. Superintendent McNall had refused to issue the certificate and returned the fee tendered for it, on the ground that he was satisfied that the company had not dealt fairly with Mrs. Hillmon. The opinion of Judge Williams reviews the history of the trouble, stating that the Hillmon case has been tried five times in the district court of the United States, presided over by five different judges, resulting in four mistrials and a verdict and judgment at one trial which was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Williams says:

"At this time, after these repeated trials and the case still pending in the United States Court, for any officer clothed with any power of authority to refuse to grant any insurance company whatever license or a certificate to transact business in the State because of their refusal to pay the claim thus contested and thus tried, is virtually a denial to such parties of their right to submit any case to the final determination by a jury of their countrymen."

The insurance company asked for an injunction against both the state superintendent and the attorney-general, forbidding interference with its business, claiming that their action denied to the complainant the equal protection of the laws and deprived it of its property within the State of Kansas without due process of law. Judge Williams finds that the federal court has jurisdiction in the case, on the ground established by Supreme-Court decisions, to the effect that "given a case where a suit can be maintained in the courts of the State to protect property rights, a citizen of another State may invoke the jurisdiction of the federal courts." From an examination of the statutes of the State, Judge Williams concludes that they did not contemplate giving the state superintendent discretionary powers, after the laws of the State have been complied with.

Another injunction has been secured from the federal court in Kansas restraining Superintendent McNall from revoking the license of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which, having a defense at law, refused to pay one of the Hillmon claims.

We quote a number of editorials bearing upon the issue raised in the West, including comment from several insurance publications.

The Injunction Disregarded.—"A step toward the solution of the great injunction problem was taken the other day when Webb McNall, superintendent of insurance for Kansas, deliberately disregarded the writ of Judge Williams and refused to grant a license to one of the powerful corporations with which the federal courts are so friendly. It may be that Judge Williams will pretend that Mr. McNall has not disobeyed his injunction, tho as the fact is so plain he will probably be unable to ignore it. If so, there is nothing for it but to commit Superintendent McNall for contempt. Then the Supreme Court will be asked to take up the case. It will have to decide, first, whether a federal judge has the right to prevent the Kansas superintendent of insurance from doing his duty; then whether a State can be legally deprived of its privilege to enter the courts in order to enforce its laws; finally, whether a man and official, guilty of no crime, can be imprisoned by a federal judge without the semblance of a jury trial. These points must be ruled upon by the Supreme Court before the status of injunctions is determined. If there is in the Supreme Court a sense of justice capable of successfully combating the greed for power which has prompted the invention of the injunction, then it will be declared that federal judges have not this despotic power over all things human. In that event, government by injunction will be killed at one blow."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Kansas City.

McNall Not the State.—"Judge Williams does not in his decision, at any point or in any place, prevent the State of Kansas from enforcing its laws. The decision simply prevents Mr. McNall from bringing a suit which he is not authorized by law to bring. It prevents Mr. McNall from assuming jurisdiction of the federal court and usurping its powers, deciding the Hillmon cases in advance and ordering their claims paid. Not only is there no restrictions upon the State of Kansas, but Judge Williams expressly says that the State of Kansas can bring any suit it desires to test the right of the insurance companies to do business in the State, and the State has already brought suits for that purpose. As Webb McNall is not the State of Kansas, the enjoining of Mr. McNall is not an injunction on the State. The United States Supreme-Court decisions upon which Judge Williams's decision is based are very old and originated with that eminent Democrat, Chief Justice Marshall, and were good Democratic doctrine for half a century and more. People are enjoined every day from bringing suits which they have no right to bring. Mr. McNall, by playing the spectacular part of Lord Dundreary in the present administration and claiming to be the State of Kansas, is attracting to himself the special admiration of the Democratic and Populistic newspapers which fail to see the difference between the man and the State."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Kansas City.

Federal Dictation.—"The main question is not whether Mr. McNall did right or wrong in revoking the license of the Eastern insurance company to do business in Kansas. The real question is whether a federal court has a right to interfere and decide such a matter. The courts of Kansas are open to the insurance company if it thinks it is aggrieved by the action of the insurance commissioner. Certainly it can not be said that a federal court must interfere because the courts of Kansas would not do justice. It should, furthermore, be observed in this connection that the rule is for federal courts to follow the interpretation given by the courts of a State to its laws. In this case the whole question is one of the interpretation of a state law. What the federal court has done is to step in and claim the right to dictate to an officer of a State how he shall discharge his duties under a state law. Practically it is an attempt to dictate to the supreme court of Kansas how it shall interpret the laws of that State."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.)*, Denver.

Reasons for Growing Federal Interference.—"They [Populists] say that to sue the state superintendent is virtually to sue the State of Kansas, which is unconstitutional, and second, because Kansas had made all tight and secure by another law requiring that all actions brought against the superintendent should be brought in the state courts. Both objections have been brushed aside by the federal court, and as to the last, the court

cites several decisions to show that even had the company agreed to the provision as a condition of doing business, it would have been of no avail, for no one can 'barter away his life, his freedom, or his constitutional rights.' That is, the federal judge will protect the foreign insurer even if the wretch waives all his rights and stipulates that Kansas may strip him at will. He can not renounce his right to federal protection himself.

"This case throws a strong light on some of the causes of 'government by injunction,' and shows why it is mainly federal. As the state legislatures have become more and more corrupt, dishonest, and ignorant, their interference with life, liberty, and property has become incessant; in the same way as their police, sheriffs, etc., have run down, outside the cities, the danger to life, liberty, and property has increased. As their courts have been more and more filled with elective judges, these have become poorer and poorer. The federal judiciary, on the other hand, with its life-tenure and simple administration, and having behind it a resistless power, has steadily increased in importance, while at the same time the multiplication of corporations doing business all over the country, and the revolution in transportation which has made nearly all business in some of its forms 'inter-state,' has made it more and more possible to extend the federal jurisdiction over questions which were formerly purely local. An improvement in the character of the state governments in the West would no doubt do much to reduce the harvest of federal injunctions; wherever they remain Populist—i.e., anarchical in character—the foreign devils who do not like being cheated and mobbed and robbed and murdered, will invoke and obtain the aid of a government whose courts and executive are ubiquitous and feared."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

"Examinations" and Victims.—"The career of this particular superintendent has been astonishing. He has sent political heelers East, who were ignorant of the technicalities of insurance, giving them official letters of authority to examine companies. These men have carelessly looked over a few books in certain offices, billing the victimized company several hundred dollars for the 'examination.' In every instance a proper examination would have taken even competent men at least two weeks, and in some cases a month would have been required. If the Populist voters only of Kansas had to pay the cost of this tribute the outrage would not seem so great, but the only remedy for the underwriters is to saddle it on the State as a whole.

"Naturally such an investigation is a farce, and even tho these amateurs had devoted more time to the work the result of their labor would have been of no service either to the people of Kansas or to the company thus officially bled in their name. In two cases presidents of companies have flatly refused to permit the examinations, and so far have suffered no serious injury. The result will more than make up for the trouble and expense inflicted if the final decision clips the wings of the various insurance superintendents and commissioners very materially. With rare exceptions they know almost nothing of insurance; and, instead of guarding the interests of policy-holders, they simply increase the cost of insurance by worthless examinations and charges for taxes and license fees."—*The Journal of Commerce (Fin)*, New York.

"The Kansas Dictator."—"For years the opponents of state supervision, as it is organized and conducted, have been complaining of its arbitrary and despotic assumption of authority, its vacillation and incapacity when warning is needed, its subjection of honorable company managers to burdensome inflictions, its invasion of corporate rights and privileges, is unjust discriminations, its inadequacy to repress hostile legislation, its indifference to the oppressive taxation of the insurance interests, and its assignment of its official duties and responsibilities to partizan politicians in accordance with the spoils system. We have had several commissioners who have overstepped the borderland of prudence and strayed into the regions of culpability. But McNall laughs them all to scorn. He glories in being the curse of state supervision. He accomplishes more in a week in the way of loosening the props and weakening the pillars of the structure than all of our complainants united can effect in a year. So let the play go on. Let him tear passion to rags and tatters. Let him howl himself hoarse to the gallery gods, Leedy and Boyle and all their kin. Let him butt the locomotive whose name is Nation with a big N. Let him hasten the day when the outlawry

which he illustrates shall have passed into history. Judas, as we are told, repented of his colossal treason; he was not Bryanite enough to hold on to his silver. McNall, by means of examinations of solvent companies, proposes to grab all that is within his reach."—*Baltimore Underwriter*, Baltimore.

"The Travelers has applied for an injunction to restrain Webb McNall from revoking its certificate in Kansas. . . . He says that 'when an insurance company goes into court to prevent an examination of its assets, it is *prima-facie* evidence that it is rotten.' Let us suppose that to be so; it is not the case of the Travelers. That company does not object to an examination. Its objection is to paying for it, which is an indication of thrift rather than of rottenness. . . . All that the insurance superintendent of Kansas has alleged is that the real estate owned by the Travelers is not worth its cost. As a rule, real estate taken under foreclosure by an insurance company goes into its statement at cost. It does so in the Travelers' statement. When it is sold there will be something to carry, either to profit or loss. This real estate stands in its statement at \$1,773,878. The company has a surplus to policyholders of about three millions, and tells Mr. McNall to take out the real estate if he does not like it."—*Insurance Journal*, Hartford.

Quo Warranto Proceedings Proper.—"It is not contrary to the law of Kansas, but according to that law, nor does it infringe the right of the citizen of another State, to sue out of the supreme court of Kansas a writ of *quo warranto*. This is the means of testing whether the license was rightly or wrongly refused. Until the test has been made and the question decided no federal court can interfere. If the decision be adverse to the company, then upon the federal question involved an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States will lie. It is our confident belief that there will be no occasion for an appeal, but that the supreme court of Kansas will uphold the company's right to a license. In any event, there will be no 'collision,' no 'conflict,' such as some of our friends and neighbors seem to apprehend. Kansas is in the Union and has no notion of seceding. As for the insurance superintendent and the attorney-general, they have in this instance done the right thing. For the first time the former has, of his own accord, gone before a judicial tribunal with a view to justifying his acts. He will fail of justification, but he has an indisputable right to try."—*Insurance*, New York.

"This will bring matters to a focus so that the question may come before the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication. We trust that it will and that the discretionary power hitherto freely exercised by state insurance officials will be greatly reduced. Decency requires that in this nation no company should be permitted to be shut out from a State when it complies with its laws and reasonable requirements. We hope this will be the death of official, irresponsible tyranny."—*Insurance World*, Pittsburg.

The Question of National Supervision.—"McNall has been going for the life companies. The Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio departments have been going for the fire companies. The Western rate troubles threaten to stir up hostilities on the part of officials of other States involved. Taken all in all there is just now an excess of friction between companies and supervising departments. A company aspiring to do a general business is liable to visitations from nearly half a hundred of these state representatives. Such aggravated annoyances are looked on as unmitigated evils. But we are not sure but this is a mistake. . . .

"The one stumbling-block in the way of national supervision to-day is the judicial declaration that insurance is not commerce. It has stood as a mountain in the way. But every year these state department troubles are reducing the size of that mountain and opening the way to a declaration by Congress that insurance is a branch of commerce. Once that ground is established, the step is easy for a national supervision of the whole interstate business. The work of state departments will be limited to their own territories thereafter. Every conflict between such men as McNall and the companies is hastening on the work. It looks as if some of these commissioners might be busy digging their own political graves while they think they are simply playing the autocrat to win encomiums from their constituents."—*Insurance Monitor*, New York.

LIMITED POWERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

THE power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates has been denied by the Supreme Court of the United States, in whatever form the question has come before it. A decision handed down November 8 in what is known as the Troy, Ala., case declares that the court is "unable to suppose that Congress intended to forbid common carriers, in cases where the circumstances and conditions are substantially dissimilar, from making different rates until and unless the commission shall authorize them to do so." Following the series of Supreme-Court decisions of recent years in the Import Rate, Social Circle, and Cincinnati Freight Bureau cases along this line, the latest decision is characterized as "the last stroke given to the enfranchisement of the railroads from the control of the commission."

The case grew out of an order by the commission upon petition of merchants of Troy who complained of violations of Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce act known as "the long and short clause." The petitioners alleged that two railroads discriminated against Troy in the interest of Montgomery and other places, inasmuch as a higher rate was collected on shipments from Baltimore, New York, and the East to Troy that was charged on such shipments through Troy to Montgomery, the latter being the longer distance point by 52 miles. The railroads defended their rates as necessary to meet the competition of water lines, but the commission decided against them, and further held that no preference in rates should be granted unless upon authority first secured from the commission.

Justice Shiras, in giving the opinion of the court, said:

"Two questions arose in the consideration of the case: First—Could competition caused by rival railroads and water routes be taken into consideration as showing that the circumstances of the two routes were not substantially similar? Second—If the circumstances were found to be not substantially similar could the railroads themselves, in the first instance, without appealing to the commission, make allowance in their schedules of rates for that fact? Both the circuit court and the court of appeals substantially decided these questions in the affirmative, and in their conclusion the Supreme Court concurs."

Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, says that taken in connection with former decisions, this decision goes far toward defeating the objects aimed at in the passage of the law; it not only minimizes the power of the commissioners beyond the intention of Congress, but it puts it in the power of railroad companies to determine for themselves the quality of competition and to destroy the business of dealers at intermediate points.

The Whole Case Given Up.—"Without bothering with details, this is the substance of the decision: That wherever different conditions prevail—such as water or other competition from one point—which do not exist from another, railroads may legally charge less for a long than for a short haul.

"This decision gives up the whole case. It is an affirmation by the court of the right of railroads to make 'discriminative rates' from 'competitive points' without granting equivalent rates to non-competitive points. It was precisely to forbid this discrimination that the long and short-haul clause was enacted, and so the decision in effect undoes all that Congress intended to accomplish by the enactment of that clause.

"Whether the new rule will be advantageous or the reverse is a matter of opinion on which men will differ widely. It robs way-stations of their right to the same rates that are given to competitive points, and to that extent gives the competitive points an advantage over the way-stations. But it may be argued that competition is a publicly valuable factor in commerce, and that those towns where competition exists are entitled to its benefits. This is the argument that was made against the long and short-haul clause in the first instance. On the other hand, it will be contended that under excuse of competition the railroads may arbitrarily and even maliciously destroy the prosperity of the non-competitive towns and compel the transfer of their trade to the

competitive points. This is the argument that was made in favor of the long and short-haul clause in the first instance.

"On general principles it is not the function or duty of the Government to protect any town against the rivalry or superior natural advantages in any other town. Commerce naturally seeks its most favorable lines and outlets. It is to the public interest that commerce shall be let alone, even tho some unfortunately located towns shall suffer for lack of a governmental pap-bottle."—*The World (Ind.), New York.*

Taking the Starch out of the Law.—"The United States Supreme Court has taken the starch out of the Interstate Commerce law. It has also minimized the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The decision of the court in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against certain Southern railway companies which reduced rates to meet the water-transportation companies is not only a great victory for the railways, but is significant of the fact that the highest tribunal in the land regards the law as a very imperfect piece of legislation.

"The Supreme Court takes the position that a law primarily intended to regulate interstate commerce must not cripple the earning power of the great railway properties of the country by subjecting them to a ruinous competition which they are unable to meet unless they violate the law.

"The decision is in the line of common sense and fairness. Practically all the business between the large commercial centers on the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard is taken in competition with the water-transportation companies. The water-carriers' rates vary from day to day, and the railroads practically have no way of meeting them. Being under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commission, while the lake carriers are not, the railroads have been compelled to give three days' notice of intention to change rates. By the expiration of that time the lake carriers have made a still lower reduction in rates. In the movement of emergency freight it is easy to see that the railroads, under such conditions, were at a great disadvantage and could secure very little business. . . .

"The decision is one of vast moment to the transportation interests of the country, and is certain to impress upon Congress the urgent need of a complete and radical revision of the interstate law to the end that commerce may be properly regulated without imposing unnecessary hardships upon railroad companies."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

ATTACK ON THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

LEGAL controversy over the Torrens system of land transfers in Illinois has raised questions of wide interest. The first law enacted was annulled by the supreme court of the State on the ground that judicial powers were conferred on registrars contrary to the provisions of the state constitution. A second law, framed to meet objections, is now before that court, and the attack upon its constitutionality alleges that private property rights are interfered with. It is contended that the act proposes to transfer the property of one man to another without his consent, under the guise of an assurance fund, and the question is also raised whether after the title is registered the registrar's methods do not involve a transfer of property without the owner's consent. To the latter contention the answer is made that only the actual owner can become the registered owner, and an owner may in the exercise of inherent right, with consent of the legislature, grant to the registrar the powers to be exercised by him subsequent to registration. So far as the former contention is concerned, however, opponents of the law have the advantage of a decision by the supreme court of Ohio which killed the attempt to introduce the system in that State. The bearing of that decision upon the present case in Illinois is discussed as follows by the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"The law provides that an assurance fund shall be raised by the payment by the petitioner, when he brings his lands under the act, of one tenth of 1 per cent. of the value of the land, and that the devisee or heir shall pay the same amount when the title

is transferred to him. With reference to this provision, the supreme court of Ohio used the following emphatic expressions: 'The terms of these sections of the act show that the fund is to be raised to indemnify those whose lands have been wrongfully wrested from them under the earlier provisions of the act, and without due process of law. When the provisions of the constitution are applied to this penitential scheme, it at once becomes apparent that it is both inadequate and forbidden.' The assessment is further declared by the court to amount to the taking of property by public authority without the consent of the owner. The appellees, in their argument, criticize very severely this language. They aver that the opinion in the Ohio case betrays not only opposition to but misconception and perversion of the Torrens principle. There is nothing either in the Ohio act or that of Illinois that justifies the treatment of the assurance fund as a source of compensation for the 'wrongful taking' of private property, either for public or private use. As the point of extreme importance, it demands closer examination.

"Is the money assessed for the assurance fund taken without the consent of the owner? So far as the registered owner of the land is concerned the question can not rationally be answered in the affirmative. The act is not compulsory; no owner is obliged to bring his land or title under it. The man who registers his land does so upon his own choice and upon his own petition. But the law distinctly declares that 'the bringing of land under this act shall imply an agreement which shall run with the land that the same shall be subject to the terms of the act.' In other words, whoever voluntarily accepts the benefits of the act must also assume the conditions and burdens imposed. The assessment is one of the burdens, hence in applying for registration the owner agrees to make the required payment. As to tax-buyers, heirs, and devisees, the answer is equally plain and conclusive. A tax-buyer gets what is offered for sale, neither more nor less, and he is not obliged to make the purchase. The heir or devisee takes the land subject to the terms of the act under which the registered owner bought it. Still the objection raised by the Ohio court is not completely disposed of. The very existence of the assurance fund proves that some rights may be adversely affected and cut off without the consent and knowledge of their possessor, and as to those rights the question still remains whether property is not taken for private use. The Ohio court caustically says that the 'penitential scheme' of paying in specie for land alienated without consent is both inadequate and forbidden by the constitution of that State. Is not the same remark true of the Illinois constitution? On this point the argument [of appellees] is weak and inconclusive. To say that the calls upon the indemnity fund are not likely to be frequent, or that no system can be devised in which there would be no liability to loss, is to make a sound, practical answer, but hardly a satisfactory answer to a constitutional exception. How often a wrong will occur under a law can not be considered in determining the question of constitutionality."

REVIEW OF THE UNION PACIFIC RECEIVERSHIP.

SINCE the foreclosure of the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed, *The Railway World* of New York quotes from a review of the Union Pacific receivership, prepared by Dr. H. R. Swain of the University of Wisconsin, as follows:

"The mortgage which the United States has held upon the Union Pacific Railway is not to result in the railroad becoming national property. But among those who have scoffed at the idea of the Government undertaking to handle so extensive an enterprise, how many realize that for four years the Union Pacific and all its branches have actually been operated by the federal Government. Yet, this is true, and more besides; for during a great part of these four years the whole Union Pacific system, including not only the corporation known as the Union Pacific Railway and fourteen subsidiary railroads, but also the Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf Railway, the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway (with two branches), the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, with its six subsidiary roads, all together comprising an aggregate mileage of 7,800 miles of operated railroad, has been taken completely out of the hands of the corporation nominally

owning it, and operated by a branch of the judicial department of the Government of the United States.

"Early in 1893 the great size of the floating debt of the Union Pacific Railway was a source of considerable uneasiness to the bondholders. Previous years had shown a gratifying increase, however, in the revenues, and the hope was entertained that this increase might continue and enable the financial embarrassment to be relieved. But when the report of operations for the first eight months of 1893 showed a decrease, compared with the previous year, of more than \$3,154,000 in the gross and \$2,588,000 in the net revenue, the representatives of the Ames estate determined to protect their interests by foreclosing the first mortgage.

"The legal proceedings in a mortgage foreclosure are necessarily long, and in the intervening time it would be quite possible for the owners to greatly impair the value of the property. The mortgagees consequently prayed the United States Court in the Eighth Circuit to take possession of the railroad and carry on their operation in such a way as to protect the interests of all concerned.

"Judge Dundy, in the district of Nebraska, took the matter under advisement, and on the 13th of October, 1893, appointed the president and the second vice-president of the Union Pacific Railway and a member of the board of directors named by the Government as 'receivers' to take possession of the railroads and operate them under the direction of the court. Shortly after, at the request of the Attorney-General of the United States, two other persons were appointed additional receivers as especial guardians of the interests of the Government, which held a second mortgage on the property. The receivers thereupon became the 'arms of the court.' Tho, like all superintendents, the receivers must necessarily exercise a large discretion, yet they were subject, to the very last detail, to the court's discretion. Their acts were the acts of officers of the corporation, but the acts of court.

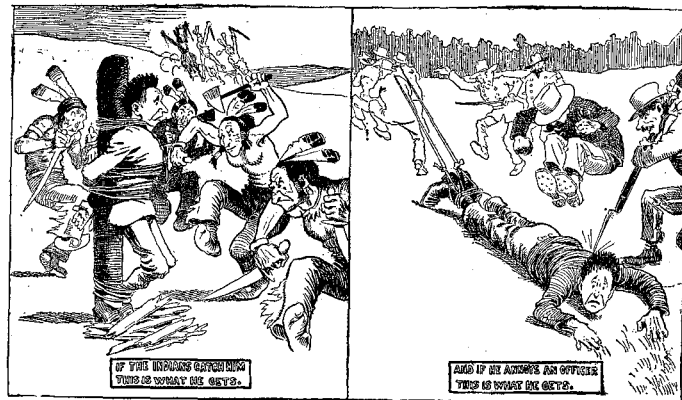
"This was the greatest railroad receivership that had ever been established at a single time, and the court was soon convinced that a division of the system was desirable. A few days later separate receiverships were consequently established for the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, operating 470 miles, and the 'Gulf' lines, chiefly in Colorado, 1,052 miles. Six months later a separate receiver was appointed for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which operated 1,059 miles in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; these lines were sold under foreclosure in July, 1896, and delivered the next month to the reorganized Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. In January, 1897, the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway was also sold, in March the new Oregon Short Line Railroad Company began its operation. The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway and some other subsidiary lines have also been separately reorganized, leaving only the lines from Council Bluffs to Ogden and Kansas City to Cheyenne, together with the branches in Kansas and Nebraska, 3,020 miles in all, in the Union Pacific receivership."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WILLIE: "Pa, what's the 'Great Divide?'" Pa: "It's what comes after an election."—*The News, Chicago.*

THIS year's Democratic victories will come handy, next year, to account for the anticipated fall in wheat.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

HAVING looked over his shoulder and observed that no one was following, Colonel Watterson immediately decided to stop leading.—*The News, Detroit.*



THE HAPPY LIFE OF A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

—*The Record, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

RELATIONS OF ART AND MORALITY.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D., is the latest knight to run a tilt with the "decadents" on the subject of art for art's sake. He will not admit that the artist should hold himself aloof from ethical considerations in representing life, or deal with such questions, as Taine thinks he should deal with them, impartially, neither blaming the bad nor commending the good.

Dr. Gladden's views on the subject are just published in a little book, "The Relations of Art and Morality." He begins by defining art as "that portion of man's work which is inspired by the love of beauty"; and morality as "that portion of man's work which is inspired by the love of righteousness." Which of these two powers, love of beauty or love of righteousness, bears the scepter? The Greeks after Pericles enthroned beauty and despised righteousness; the Puritans after Cromwell uplifted righteousness and trampled beauty under foot. Champions of the later Greek idea have arisen among us of late, and a study of modern art reveals that the Greek idea is the central impulse of much of the artistic work of to-day. But Dr. Gladden styles the theory "the progeny of materialism," and thinks that the philosophy which subordinates morality to art practically denies morality altogether. By this theory, furthermore, the creative power of the artist is denied, and art is reduced to mere realistic imitation of nature. "If there is no ideal righteousness which men may freely choose, what ground is there for believing that there are ideals of beauty which they may freely follow?" "No worthy work is done in either realm except by those who keep their eyes fixed on the things that are unseen and eternal."

Taking up the less radical and more popular claim that art, if not superior to morality, is at least independent of it, that the artist must give himself no concern whatever about the moral tendencies of his work, Dr. Gladden likens this to the endeavor of the politician to divorce politics and religion, and of the business man to divorce business and moral laws. All such efforts are suspicious. Art can not be divorced, to begin with, from human life. Painting, sculpture, poetry, especially in their higher aspects, deal with the life of man, his hopes, fears, passions, aspirations, struggles, and triumphs. It is difficult then to conceive how they can deal with life and ignore morality, for, as Matthew Arnold has said, conduct, that is, moral conduct, "is three fourths of human life." Dr. Gladden proceeds with his argument as follows:

"The idea that the artist is to stand impartial and unmoved amid the characters he shows us; that he is to have no sympathy with the good and no repugnance for the evil; that it is to be with him a supremely indifferent matter whether the leprosy of moral corruption is steadily invading the characters he is painting, or whether they are working themselves free from its defilement—all this seems to me utterly abominable. The novelist can no more be neutral in art than in life. To see one standing in the midst of living men and women, witnessing their struggles with fates and foes and inbred sins, and coolly watching their conduct and anatomizing their characters, with no care whether it went well or ill with them, would fill us with indignation. We might not demand that such an observer should interfere in behalf of these struggling souls; but he could not be indifferent to their fate unless he were an egoistic monster. We have the same reason for expecting to see the novelist taking the side of justice and nobility as the fortunes of his characters are wrought out under his hand. . . . No subtler or more dangerous foe of civilization is now abroad than that moral indifferentism which infests so much of our art; and which accustoms us to look coolly and curiously on the plastic forces of human character, caring little, as Taine says, whether they are good or evil; which is amused

with tracing the 'bent' of human dispositions, and equally pleased whether it is upward or downward. When the artist adopts this theory his work begins to be the work of a malefactor, and he himself is preparing to be fit company for fiends.

"It is often asserted that it is the business of the artist to represent nature as it is, and life as it is. But this is only partly true. It is not the business of the artist to represent everything in nature as it is. It may be his duty to give us a true picture of that which he does undertake to show us; but there are multitudes of things in nature that he has no business with at all; he prostitutes his art and degrades himself if he touches them. Will any artist pretend that it is good art to paint a pile of offal or of carrion? He selects the subjects that he will represent; his right to make such selection is unquestioned; and his duty is to select such subjects as are worthy of representation."

Dr. Gladden admits that true art may depict the career of downward-moving souls as well as upward-moving souls—Tito Melema, for instance, Becky Sharp, or Bartley Hubbard. But true art can not depict such careers jauntily, heartlessly, with no pity for the doom of the sinking soul. That was not Thackeray's way nor George Eliot's; it is not Howells's way nor Cable's. Dr. Gladden continues:

"No man knows what life is who does not know what it ought to be; 'the promise and potency' which it contains are its essential elements. And no man has any right to lay his hands upon it, in the name of art or in any other name, who does not wish that it may become what it ought to be, and who is not ready to help, with such power as he possesses, to make it what it ought to be.

"All this implies that the function of art is service. Its end is not in itself. It is the minister of life. It may please us with pure delights, but it must not debase our imagination; it must scrupulously guard against all degrading pleasures. In its criticism of life, it must never lose sight of what life is for, and must shape all its offerings toward the attainment of that end. Do you think that a narrow and Puritanic notion? Read, then, Tennyson's 'Palace of Art,' and find the clear witness of that great artist that art for art's sake is simply art for the devil's sake."

Remarkable Musical Memories.—In an article on the subject of "Musical Memory" (*Music*, October), Mr. John S. Van Cleve considers the various qualities of music which render it easy of retention in the memory. The subject and the treatment given it are apt to interest the professional musician rather than the general public; but in introducing the subject Mr. Van Cleve gives some interesting instances of remarkable musical memories as follows:

"Possibly the greatest case on record is that wonder of wonders, the most intellectual of interpreters, the late Dr. Hans von Bülow. He not only played all of Beethoven by heart upon the piano, but knew all the symphonies in the same manner, and practically the whole Wagnerian output of musical metal, and it is claimed that so great was the mass of the piano music which Bülow retained 'within the book and volume of his brain,' inscribed in mysterious hieroglyphics somewhere among the molecules of the gray matter constituting the cortex of his cerebral organ, that he could have played twenty-five piano-recital programs without repeating and without a printed page. Since there go about two thousand measures to the hour, and two solid hours to an ordinary Bülow program, this would represent a hundred thousand measures of music, or about four thousand large pages, something like eight or ten thick volumes.

"Even Bülow was outdone by Rubinstein, in the field of piano music at least, if we can trust the anecdote-mongers, for it is claimed that in one season at St. Petersburg he played a series of recitals which exhausted the literature of the piano, and embraced one thousand three hundred distinct compositions. It is mentioned of Mendelssohn that, on one occasion, the score of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony having been misplaced, he raised his baton and directed the work from memory; but this does not seem to me a feat in the least remarkable, for the Pastoral Symphony is so extremely lucid and so bewitchingly beautiful

that the only thing difficult or remarkable would be the forgetting of it.

"Mme. Patti knew forty opera rôles, and Varesi, the baritone, knew eighty."

THE COURTSHIP OF ROBERT BROWNING.

WHEN Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett were married in 1846, each had already achieved lasting fame, and the conjunction of two such stars created naturally a widespread interest. It was known that Miss Barrett had for years been a recluse and an invalid, and many blamed her for allowing Brown-



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MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

ing to "burden" himself with such a wife, the assumption being that a generous pity had much to do with inciting him to this step. It was known also, tho not so generally known, that Miss Barrett's father was strongly opposed to the union, and that the marriage was performed without his consent. For the first time, however, we are now given the privilege of an intimate knowledge of the relations that led to the marriage in the face of such formidable obstacles.

The letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, just published, contain nothing equal in interest to her letter to Mrs. Martin, written shortly after the marriage. We find this letter printed in part, together with interesting data from other letters, in *Book Reviews* (November).

We are told that "the actual events in Miss Barrett's life would not fill a paragraph." For many years she was confined to her room and for months at a time to her bed. She was habitually cheerful and hopeful, but "positive happiness did not begin for her until she grew to know Robert Browning, who transformed her life." Her first reference to him is in a letter dated 1842, in which, tho she did not then know him, she expressed herself as "very sensitive to the thousand and one stripes with which the assembly of critics doth expound its vocation over him." She thought then that "it is easier to find a more faultless writer than a poet of equal genius." In January, 1845, she received a letter from Browning, over which, as she described herself, she was "in ecstasies." Her actual acquaintance with him began a few months later. Early the next year she speaks of some primroses

and polyanthuses which he had brought to her. In September, 1846, they were married. And now for her letter to Mrs. Martin:

"My family [she writes] had been so accustomed to the idea of my living on and on in that room, that while my heart was eating itself, their love for me was consoled, and at last the evil grew scarcely perceptible. It was no want of love in them, and quite natural in itself; we all get used to the thought of a tomb; and I was buried, that was the whole. It was a little thing even for myself a short time ago; . . . I lived on the outside of my own life, blindly and darkly from day to day, as completely dead to hope of any kind as if I had my face against a grave, never feeling a personal instinct, taking trains of thought to carry out as an occupation absolutely indifferent to the *me* which is in every human being. Nobody quite understood this of me, because I am not morally a coward, and have a hatred of all the forms of audible groaning. But God knows what is within, and how utterly I had abdicated myself and thought it not worth while to put out my finger to touch my share of life. Even my poetry, which suddenly grew an interest, was a thing on the outside of me, a thing to be done, and then done! What people said of it did not touch *me*. A thoroughly morbid and desolate state it was, which I look back now to with the sort of horror with which one would look to one's graveclothes, if one had been clothed in them by mistake during a trance.

"And now I will tell you. It is nearly two years ago since I have known Mr. Browning. Mr. Kenyon wished to bring him to see me five years ago, as one of the lions of London who roared the gentlest and was worth my knowing; but I refused then, in my blind dislike to seeing strangers. Immediately, however, after the publication of my last volume, he wrote to me, and we had a correspondence which ended in my agreeing to receive him as I never had received any other man. I did not know why, but it was utterly impossible for me to refuse to receive him, tho I consented against my will. He writes the most exquisite letters possible, and has a way of putting things which I have not, a way



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BUST OF MRS. BROWNING.

of putting aside—so he came. He came, and with our personal acquaintance began his attachment for me, a sort of *infatuation* call it, which resisted the various denials which were my plain duty at the beginning, and has persisted past them all. I began with a grave assurance that I was in an exceptional position and saw him just in consequence of it, and that if ever he recurred to that subject again I never could see him again while I lived; and he believed me and was silent. To my mind, indeed, it was a

bare impulse—a generous man of quick sympathies taking up a sudden interest with both hands! So I thought; but in the mean time the letters and the visits rained down more and more, and in every one there was something which was too slight to analyze and notice, but too decided not to be understood; so that at last, when the 'proposed respect' of the silence gave way, it was rather less dangerous. So then I showed him how he was throwing into the ashes his best affections—how the common gifts of youth and cheerfulness were behind me—how I had not strength, even of *heart*, for the ordinary duties of life—everything I told him and showed him. 'Look at this—and this—and this,' throwing down all my disadvantages. To which he did not answer by a single compliment, but simply that he had not then to choose, and that I might be right or he might be right, he was not there to decide; but that he loved me and should to his last hour. He said that the freshness of youth had passed with him also, and that he had studied the world out of books and seen many women, yet had never loved one until he had seen me. That he knew himself, and knew that, if ever so repulsed, he should love me to his last hour—I should be first and last. At the same time, he would not tease me, he would wait twenty years if I pleased, and then, if life lasted so long for both of us, then when it was ending perhaps, I might understand him and feel that I might have trusted him. For my health, he had believed when he first spoke that I was suffering from an incurable injury of the spine, and that he never could hope to see me stand up before his face, and he appealed to my womanly sense of what a pure attachment should be—whether such a circumstance, if it had been true, was inconsistent with it. He preferred, he said, of free and deliberate choice, to be allowed to sit only an hour a day by my side, to the fulfilment of the brightest dream which should exclude me, in any possible world.

"I tell you so much, my ever dear friend, that you may see the manner of man I have had to do with, and the sort of attachment which for nearly two years has been drawing and winning me. I know better than any in the world, indeed, what Mr. Kenyon unconsciously said before me—that 'Robert Browning is great in everything.'"

The thought of casting herself a dead burden on the man she loved, she continues, occasioned her a long struggle, and nothing could have overcome it but "the very uncommon affection of a very uncommon person, reasoning out to me the great fact of love making its own level." She proceeds to justify her concealment of the marriage from her father, a course for which, *Book Reviews* says, she is shown to have been "amply justified by the incredible fact that he never forgave her and by his subsequent absurd opposition to her sister's marriage." Five years after Mrs. Browning's marriage, this unrelenting parent brutally sent back to her all her letters to him with the seals unbroken! Aside from the distress caused by such cruelty, her life after marriage held the most complete and satisfying happiness.

We quote further from *Book Reviews*:

"This fact [of the happiness] is conspicuous not only in her own comments upon it, but in the bright, light-hearted tone of all her letters. Specifically, the record tangible and intangible, reflects the greatest possible honor upon the memory of Robert Browning. The nature of her feeling for him is shown in the assertion that 'his poetry is as the prose of his nature; he himself is so much better and higher than his own works.' She speaks of his gaiety, of his devotion, of his constant care for her welfare. 'I, who always rather appreciated him,' she writes, six months after the September day when she met him at Marylebone Church, 'do set down the thoughts I had as merely unjust things; he exceeds them all, indeed.' And she thinks herself, 'neither much wiser nor much foolisher than all the shes in the world, only much happier—the difference is in the happiness.' To Mrs. Jameson she confesses that her experience contradicts her theories. 'Women generally *lose* by marriage,' she writes, 'but I have gained the world by mine.' Nevertheless such phrases are as nothing in comparison with the great tribute contained in the atmosphere of radiant happiness pervading the letters. In spite of certain sorrows, it continues up to the very end, and the harmony of their relations seems to have been increased, rather than marred, by the variation in their opinions. She expresses their

unity when she writes toward the end of her life that 'nobody understands exactly' certain of his moods, 'except me who am in the inside of him and hear him breathe.' There is no more beautiful romance before the world than this, which finds the completion of its expression in these letters. It is fortunate for us that we can know of it through the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' through 'One Word More,' and the prologue and epilogue of 'The Ring and the Book,' through the correspondence of Robert Browning, and finally through these letters, which touch it so delicately and so profoundly."

A MONUMENT TO MAUPASSANT.

FROM *L'Illustration* (Paris) we reproduce a likeness of the monument inaugurated October 20 in the Parc Monceau, Paris, to Guy de Maupassant; and from the Paris correspondence of *The Evening Post* (New York) we quote an account of the ceremony and comments on some of those participating:

"It is a simple marble bust, crowning a high pedestal, at the foot of which reclines a modern woman—the Parisienne. It was



a beautiful autumn day, with the pale sunlight gilding the haze which always lingers in this damp Paris air, with now and then a yellowing leaf drifting down from the trees around on the turf still green, and with a few dozen of the literary men and women who are supposed to represent the brilliant decadence of French life and letters. They held to honoring the memory of one who was brought up outside all the moral traditions of our present civilization, who inherited a taint of madness and learned his literary art from the epileptic Flaubert, who began his public career with a superb animalism which defied all conventions of reasonable men, pursued it with a spasmodic struggle for high life among worldly women more corrupt than himself, and finally, after a few years of overwork, lawless love, and narcotics to kill pain, died a young man after months of gibbering lunacy. The five speakers before the monument passed hastily over this shipwreck of genius, to extol the incomparable ability and art of the man. Perhaps they were moved by the apprehension that the new French spirit is itself on trial before the civilized world. From Roujon, speaking as the government director of fine arts, to M. Emile Zola, in the name of his school of literature, there was but one word to qualify the dead writer—he was French, of pure Latin race and instinct. . . .

"The discourses on every such occasion are primarily for the press, as only professional orators in France know how to speak intelligibly in public. Each of the orators read his speech from paper held in his hand, and none could be heard twenty feet

away. Henry Houssaye, the son of Arsène, who was the witty friend and chronicler of Parisian women, high and low, for a good part of the century, read his sheets dryly, as becomes a student of serious history. He spoke as president of the Society of Men of Letters, which, with a society lady's help, has offered the monument to the city of Paris. He was followed by M. Puech, brother of the sculptor, who has come up from a peasant boy of the provinces to be a municipal councillor of influence in all questions of art and letters. He delivered his speech with prepared gestures and expressions of countenance, entertainingly, tho I caught but a single sentence—that Maupassant was 'drunk with well-being and sunshine,' to which he might have added the names of several more artificial compounds. The special pleading of the naturalist school invariably attributes to 'Nature' what to many minds seems the result of a quite human process. 'La Nature—who is that woman?' asked De Maistre pertinently.

"Zola, in gray, like a Paris merchant from the east side, looked worn and nervous as he rose to speak. In spite of his quiet home life, the strain of overproduction is telling on him also. . . .

"A sentence or two are worth saving from Houssaye and Zola. The former, who should make a better professor of literature than writer of it, said notably: 'As a writer, Maupassant wilfully made use of a very restricted vocabulary. He avoids uncommon words with a care with which others look for them. This vocabulary is sufficient for him to express all the shades of his thought as well as to paint, like a great colorist, forest and mountain and changing sea. In the same way his syntax is simple and logical. He reprobates sentences that drag and labyrinthian constructions. Like La Bruyère, he thinks that when any one wishes to say it rains, he ought simply to say—it rains. Clear, firm, swift, nervous, robust, his style belongs to the purest French tradition.'

"Zola, who was the clearest reader of all, tho he hurried like a schoolboy anxious to get through his recitation, spoke as a personal friend of Maupassant. Asking the reason of the early glory of his friend, he answers: 'It is because Maupassant is the health, the strength even, of our race. What a delight to glorify at last one of our own, a Latin of good, clear, and solid head, a maker of beautiful sentences, shining like gold, pure as the diamond! If his passing-by has constantly been met with acclaim, it is because all recognize in him a brother, a child of the great writers of France, a ray from the good sun which fecundates our soil, ripens our vines and our corn. He is loved because he was of our family and was not ashamed of it, and because he showed pride in having the good sense, logic, balance, power, and clearness of the old French blood.'

THE GREAT MARCHESI AND HER METHODS.

THE cabled reports tell us that \$40,000 (some reports make it \$60,000) have been offered to Mme. Marchesi for a six-months' tour in the United States. Mme. Marchesi, as no musician needs to be told, is the German vocal teacher who resides in Paris, and who trained Melba, Gerster, and any number of prima-donnas only second in fame to these. We find in *Musik* (October) the report of an interview with Mrs. Sara Hershey Edda in regard to Mme. Marchesi and her methods of work. Mrs. Edda says that the contract was made and signed while she herself was in Paris, that it is for \$60,000, and that a guaranty fund must first be deposited in the *Crédit Lyonnaise* before Mme. Marchesi will stir toward America.

Asked what the teacher will do in this country, Mrs. Edda replied that she will give lessons just as she does in Paris. There she gives lessons in classes varying in number from eight to fifteen, in which each pupil hears all the others sing, and hears the instruction given to each individually. Each one sings from twenty minutes to half an hour. She will give lessons here (if she comes) in public, and those attending are to pay an admission fee. Mme. Marchesi's charges in Paris are \$70 a month, for three lessons a week, which sum, however, is less by \$50 than the charges made by Shakespeare, the English teacher.

Mme. Marchesi has written her autobiography, which is now in the hands of an American publisher. She is seventy years of age, but is wonderfully active, and, in social circles, the gayest of the gay. She has no arrogance and is entirely free from bombast. The following incident is told to illustrate her quick divination of character: "A young friend of mine," said Mrs.

Edda, "once accompanied another lady to Mme. Marchesi's, the latter being in search of lessons. When Mme. Marchesi entered the room, she asked, 'Which one of you wishes to sing?' My friend indicated her companion. 'But,' said Madame, 'you look



MME. MARCHESI.

like the one who ought to sing'—and so it really was, for besides being an advanced student of singing, this lady had far more temperament than the one who came for lessons."

LITERATURE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IN his second and concluding volume on this subject (see *LITERARY DIGEST*, July 3) Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, who has so deftly blended the political with the literary interest of his story, permits the literature of the great conflict to assume that more conspicuous prominence which the purpose of his work would seem to demand. He has told us that this was a literature of strife, or, as the Greeks would have said, of agony: "It has the combative tone; the very brain of man seems to be in armor; his wit is in the gladiator's attitude";—a literature of grimaces, mockery, and scowls. And so, from the beginning to the end, we find his bookmen and his pamphleteers, his poets and his satirists, his champions of the rostrum or the pulpit, fiercely tilting for opposing "causes," truculently arrayed.

Beginning with the sober, practical part played by Samuel Adams in the "business" of the struggle, we are told of his contemporary renown in England as an astute statesman, his priority in the championship of revolutionary measures, and his use of the political essay as an instrument of influence, his journalistic instinct, his literary disguises, his extraordinary diligence.

We learn the secret of the marvelous power that Paine, "untitled and impecunious penman," wielded over the minds of men and over the course of events:

"He had to the full the journalistic temperament—its tastes, capacities, limitations. He had no interest in the past except so far as the past had a direct message for the present. His life was the life of the day. He rose from his bed every morning to ask what was the uppermost thought, the keenest necessity, the most notable event, of that particular day. Books to him were of no vital account; his only library was a heap of pamphlets, and a pocket stuffed full of newspapers. All that he wrote was suggested by an occasion, and was meant for one. By some process of his own he knew just what the people thought, feared, wished, loved, and hated; he knew it better than they did themselves.

The secret of his strength lay in his infallible instinct for interpreting to the public its own conscience and its own consciousness, and doing this in language which at times was articulate thunder and lightning. The history of the long war may be read in the blazing light of these mighty pamphlets, in which with the confident look, with the unhesitating voice, of a leader born to lead, he rallied the people in many an hour of disaster and fright, pleaded with them, rebuked them, inspired them, and pointed out to them the path of duty and of victory, or, standing in front of them, on their behalf flung his jests, taunts, and maledictions at the foe."

Having bestowed much frankness on Lord Howe, Paine lavishes his attentions upon his brother, Sir William, with entertaining prodigality:

"Let me ask, sir, what great exploits have you performed? Through all the variety of change and opportunities which the war has produced, I know no one action of yours that can be styled masterly. You have moved in and out, backward and forward, round and round, as if valor consisted in a military jig. The history and figure of your movements would be truly ridiculous could they be justly delineated. They resemble the labors of a puppy pursuing his tail; the end is still at the same distance, and all the turnings round must be done over again."

Very animated and very generous are the remarks with which Professor Tyler introduces his exhibit of the productions of the Loyalists. He reminds us that men took part in the struggle, not merely with their hands and brains, but with their hearts—with sentiment and passion no less than with argument and arms; they hurled at one another sarcasms, taunts, and curses, wit and humor, scoff and scorn:

"In the first place, as to the constitutional and political questions involved in the controversy, the Loyalists had an unclouded conviction that they themselves were right. In the second place, belonging as they did, in many cases, to the oldest, wealthiest, most dignified families in the country, and accustomed always to take the lead in the affairs of their several colonies, they, of course, looked down with contempt and disgust upon the whole Revolution as a thoroughly plebeian movement—propelled from the beginning, as they thought, by upstarts and adventurers, obscure attorneys, blacksmiths, shopkeepers, and plowmen, who were thus presuming to flout at their betters, and to turn the world upside down in the hope of finding themselves at last on top."

Chiefly eminent among the Loyalist verse-makers were Joseph Stansbury and Jonathan Odell—the former festive and playful, the latter pungent and passionate, a hearty hater. The mirthful moods of Stansbury were characteristic and habitual. His muse was a mercurial minx, vivacious and versatile, given to light banter and badinage, and addicted to convivial license.

A rebel friend of his, the Rev. William Piercy, preached a fierce political sermon to a battalion of the Philadelphia militia. The day was scorching hot, and a negro, "remarkably black and remarkably ugly," stood behind the preacher and fanned his inflamed energy. Stansbury, finding the spectacle more or less maddening, sought relief in an epigram:

"To preach up, friend P., at this critical season,
Resistance to Britain is not very civil;
Yet what can we look for but faction and treason
From a flaming enthusiast—fanned by the devil?"

While Washington's headquarters were still in the Hudson highlands, and he was secretly concocting there a presumptuous plot to interview Cornwallis in Virginia, Stansbury was amusing a "venison-dinner" party at Mr. Bunyan's in New York with a "sparkling ditty":

"Friends, push round the bottle, and let us be drinking,
While Washington up in his mountains is slinking;
Good faith, if he's wise he'll not leave them behind him,
For he knows he's safe nowhere where Britons can find him.
When he and Fayette talk of taking this city
Their vaunting moves only our mirth and our pity.

To-day a wild rebel has smoked on the table;
You've cut him and sliced him as long as you're able.
He bounded like Congo,* and bade you defiance,
And placed on his running his greatest reliance;
But fate overtook him and brought him before ye,
To show how Rebellion will wind up her story."

No railing accusations found favor with this poet; a facetious raillery or a cheerful philosophy is expressed in almost every line of his tripping verse.

Odell's muse was of very different mettle—a virago, fierce and malign, inflamed by an imagination hot enough for the needs of any satirist, "yet leaping upon her victims with a fury that is self-controlled, and wielding a blade polished and edged for the most scientific emotional surgery." To Odell the plotters and perpetrators of this hideous rebellion seemed endowed with inexhaustible resources of mischief, and provided with a formidable following of substitutes and successors:

"Was Samuel Adams to become a ghost,
Another Adams would assume his post;
Was hustling Hancock numbered with the dead,
Another full as wise might raise his head.
What if the sands of Laurens now were run,
How should we miss him—has he not a son?
Or what if Washington should close his scene,
Could none succeed him?—Is there not a Greene?
Knave after knave as easy we could join,
As new emissions of the paper coin.
When it became the high United States
To send their envoys to Versailles' proud gates,
Were not three ministers produced at once?—
Delicious group—fanatic, deist, dunce!
And what if Lee, and what if Silas fell,
Or what if Franklin should go down to hell,
Why should we grieve?—the land, 'tis understood,
Can furnish hundreds equally as good."

Odell never surrendered. When the end came, and the King was forced to make terms with the Congress, he still denounced and defied the rebels; and, abandoning the land of his birth, took refuge in Nova Scotia, where he died in extreme old age, without retraction, without apology, proud, obdurate, implacable.

It is a relief to turn from his grim and saturnine temper to the playful facility and versatility of Francis Hopkinson, who cheered and exhilarated the flagging cause of the patriots at every stage and in every emergency with the frolicsome effusions that he threw off, for the sheer fun of it, from the gravity and dignity of his labors as a legislator and a judge.

With what roaring fun must his description of the geographical acquirements and the political convictions of the average British manufacturer have been read or recited by the average "rebel" of 1776!—

"A manufacturer has been brought up by a maker of pin-heads. He has been at this business forty years, and of course makes pin-heads with great dexterity; but he can not make a whole pin for his life. He thinks it is the perfection of human nature to make pin-heads. He leaves other matters to inferior abilities. It is enough for him that he believes in the Athanasian creed, reverences the splendor of the court, and makes pin-heads. This he conceives to be the sum total of religion, politics, and trade. He is sure that London is the finest city in the world; Blackfriars Bridge the most superb of all possible bridges; and the River Thames the largest river in the universe. It is in vain to tell him that there are many rivers in America, in comparison of which the Thames is but a ditch; that there are single provinces there larger than all England; and that the colonies, formerly belonging to Great Britain, now independent states, are vastly more extensive than England; Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, taken all together. He can not conceive this. He goes into his best parlor, and looks on a map of England, four feet square; on the other side of the room he sees a map of North and South America, not more than two feet square; and exclaims, 'How can these things be!—it is altogether impossible!' He has read the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' and he hears this wonderful account of America; he believes the one as much as the other. That a giant should rise out of the sea, or that the Dela-

* "The common Tory nickname for the Continental Congress."

ware should be larger than the Thames, are equally incredible to him. Talk to him of the British constitution, he will tell you—"It is a glorious constitution." Ask him what it is, and he is ignorant of its first principles; but he is sure that he can make and sell pin-heads under it. Mention the freedom of elections, and he will tell you that he does not meddle in these matters; that he lives in a borough; and that it is impossible but that Squire Goose-Cap must represent that borough in Parliament—because Squire Goose-Cap is acquainted with the prime minister, and his lady comes every Sunday to the parish church in a brocaded gown; and sits in a pew lined with green cloth. How, then, can it be otherwise. But these are things in which he is not concerned. He believes in the Athanasian creed, honors the king, and makes pin-heads—and what more can be expected of man?"

The newspapers of the Revolutionary period, the historian reminds us, were rich in satirical poems, of nearly all degrees of respectability or trashiness, some of them gross and obscene, some simply clownish and stupid, some absolutely brutal in their partizan ferocity, some really clever, terse, polished, witty. "It is very odd," says Francis Lieber, "that the Anglican race hardly ever produces songs with life and soul when the life of the nation throbs high. We produced no Revolutionary song worth talking of." To which Professor Tyler adds that several of the songs that have been the most talked of have been perhaps among the least worthy of it—that is, not only are they lacking in "life and soul," but they belong to the pompous, rhetorical, and wooden variety of such productions. Nevertheless, the Revolution did, now and then, produce a song or a ballad which has not been "talked of," which is quite forgotten perhaps, but yet is not without some glint of the sparkle and dash of the popular and patriotic lyric. "The Volunteer Boys," a song of 1780, may be cited as an acceptable example:

"Hence with the lover who sighs o'er his wine,
Chloes and Phillises toasting,
Hence with the slave who will whimper and whine,
Of ardor and constancy boasting.
Hence with love's joys,
Follies and noise,—
The toast that I give is the Volunteer Boys."

So, also, "The American Patriot's Prayer"—laconic, austere, devout—first printed by Robert Bell in Philadelphia, February, 1776:

"Parent of all, omnipotent
In heaven and earth below,
Through all creation's bounds unspent,
Whose streams of goodness flow,
Teach me to know from whence I rose,
And unto what designed;
No private aims let me propose,
Since link'd with humankind.
But chief to hear my country's voice,
May all my thoughts incline;
'Tis reason's law, 'tis virtue's choice,
'Tis nature's call and Thine.
Me from fair Freedom's sacred cause
Let nothing e'er divide;
Grandeur, nor gold, nor vain applause,
Nor friendship false, misguide.
Let me not faction's partial hate
Pursue to this land's wo;
Nor grasp the thunder of the state
To wound a private foe."

Many were the ballads produced at that time, "blunt and artless compositions," to be either sung or recited, and presented in the homely diction and loose measure endeared to so many generations of our race in the old ballads of England and Scotland. Most notable of these were the "Liberty's Call," which appeared in 1775, "A Song for the Red-Coats" in 1777, "The Fate of Burgoyne" in the same year, the sympathetic "ditty" of "Brave Paulding and the Spy," "The Battle of King's Mountain" (1781), and "The Wyoming Massacre," written by Uriah Terry. But best of them all, for its poetic quality, its weird pathos, and its strange, sweet melody, is the ballad of Nathan Hale:

"The breezes went steadily through the tall pines,
A-saying 'Oh! hu-ush!' a-saying 'Oh! hu-ush!'
As stilly stole by a proud legion of horse,
For Hale in the bush, for Hale in the bush.

"Keep still!" said the thrush as she nestled her young
In a nest by the road, in a nest by the road;
'For the tyrants are near, and with them appear
What bodes us no good, what bodes us no good.'

"He warily trod on the dry rustling leaves,
As he passed through the wood, as he passed through the wood;
And silently gained his rude launch on the shore,
As she played with the flood, as she played with the flood.

"No mother was there, nor a friend who could cheer,
In that little stone cell, in that little stone cell;
But he trusted in love from the Father above—
In his heart all was well, in his heart all was well."

Professor Tyler devotes a chapter to the "Prison Literature"—the narratives of Ethan Allen, Dodge, Andros, and Henry Laurens. To the fresh, original, unhackneyed work of Philip Fréneau, eminently the first American poet of democracy—"fiercely, savagely true to the conviction that his part and lot in the world was to be a protagonist on behalf of human nature as against all its assailants, whether in church or state"—the historian offers his tribute of reverence and admiration.

The concluding chapters are assigned to appreciative consideration of the work of the pulpit champions, the academic preachers and publicists, and the historians of the Revolution.

NOTES.

WHILE Joaquin Miller is fighting the perils of the frozen North on his way back from the Klondike, where he has been serving as special newspaper correspondent, San Francisco and London publishers are preparing a complete edition of his poetical works to be ready December 1. The edition is to be issued in one volume and is to contain the following: "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of Italy," "Songs of the Sunlands," "Songs of the Mexican Seas," "Songs of the Soul," "Classic Shades."

"A WELL-KNOWN hatter," says *Humanitarian*, "lately compiled a list of the sizes of heads of eminent men, and recently sent Mr. Gladstone a letter giving the sizes of certain celebrities' heads, as follows: Lord Chelmsford 6½, Duke of York 6½, Dean Stanley 6¾, Emperor of Germany 6½, Prince of Wales 7, Burns and Dickens 7½, Earl Russell 7¼, W. E. Gladstone 7½, W. M. Thackeray 7½, Dr. Thomas Chalmers 7¾, Dan O'Connell 8, Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York) 8 full, Joseph Hume, M.P. (the financier) 8½. Queen Victoria's head (added the writer) 'from a close view I once got, I take to be 6½ size.'"

OF Smith and De Koven's new comic opera, already produced at New Haven, Lowell, and Boston, *The American Art Journal* has this to say: "The plot is a palpable imitation of the same author's successful 'Robin Hood'; as witness the gentlemanly criminal jockeyed out of his rights; his sweetheart following him in male attire; a pursuing magistrate, with swelled head and other disguises; prison releases; seizure of the wrong fellow; the saphead bridegroom, put up by the bride's father; a final reunion and royal pardon. It also resembles 'Robin Hood' in its order of scenes,—village center, forest, nobleman's residence."

WE take the following details in regard to Sir Edwin Arnold's recent marriage to the Japanese lady, Mrs. Watanaba, from *The Home Journal*: "The poet-journalist first met his present wife, his third, in Yokohama, in 1891, when he visited Japan with his daughter Edith. He was already, in a dilettante way, a believer in the mysteries and beauties of Buddhism. One morning Miss Edith Arnold went to the legation in great distress. She said that her father had gone crazy. He claimed to have married the pretty widow of Colonel Watanaba, of the Japanese army, but, so far as she could discover, no ceremony had been performed, which shocked her European ideas greatly. Minister John F. Swift called on Arnold, who introduced him to his bride, and explained that they had been married by the Japanese method of drinking a cup of tea together. 'It is the custom of the country, and will be as binding on me as would a pompous ceremony in a cathedral,' said the poet, whereat his daughter and friends had to be satisfied."

A NEW volume of Victor Hugo's correspondence will soon be published in Paris and will form "the great event of the season." A writer in *The Athenæum* (London) thus speaks of the forthcoming book: "Victor Hugo's letters, except the very interesting and important correspondence between him and Sainte Beuve (an exchange of intimate letters redounding entirely to the honor of the poet of the 'Contemplations'), tells us nothing, apart from some revelations, which are odd enough, on the state of his soul at the close of his life. Than this nothing can be more easily explained. Victor Hugo never analyzed his own character. He had discovered that to study oneself is to lose time which can be a hundredfold better employed in production. Alexandre Dumas the elder used to say merrily, 'I lose five francs every time I put on my boots,' meaning that writing was the work of his life. The author of 'Les Misérables' came readily to the conclusion that to feel his own pulse was to waste time he had vowed to glorious poetry. Accordingly, his letters are at once picturesque, eloquent, and impetuous."

SCIENCE.

WEIGHT AND GRAVITY.

SOME elementary but interesting facts regarding these and related subjects are brought out in a popular article, written by M. J. Derôme for *La Nature*, October 2. The article, most of which we translate below, deals particularly with the variations of gravity in different parts of the earth, and with their effects on the operations of weighing, by different methods. Says M. Derôme:

"People have not very clear ideas on this subject, and perhaps it will not be a bad plan to give to these ideas a little more precision.

"It is well known that we owe to Newton the discovery of the law of universal attraction, in virtue of which all bodies attract each other in the direct ratio of their masses and inversely as the square of their distances. But what is the mass of a body? In mechanics this word is given a very precise definition; but we content ourselves ordinarily with saying that the mass of a body is the quantity of matter that it contains. This is a notion that has nothing to do with the idea of weight, to which we now come.

"Newton made the celebrated discovery just mentioned while seeing an apple fall from the top of a tree; this discovery, in fact, is simply that weight is only a particular case of universal attraction; weight, at the earth's surface, is the attraction that the earth exerts on the bodies that surround it, and we give the name of the 'weight' of a body to the resultant of the action of gravity on all the particles of that body. In virtue of this attraction a body held in the hand and left to itself falls, and experience teaches that in the same place all bodies fall in the same direction, which we call the vertical direction at that place. Everything happens as if the whole mass of the earth were concentrated at its center, which had become the sole point of attraction, so that the vertical is directed toward the center of the earth. It can be seen, from the second part of the law of gravitation, that the weight of a body is therefore greater as the body is nearer the earth's center. In fact, weight, or, as we generally say, gravity, is greater at the foot of a mountain than at its top, and at the poles than at the equator, owing to the flattening of the earth at the poles. Nevertheless, this cause does not suffice fully to explain the difference between the values of gravity at different points on the globe; this difference depends especially on the movement of rotation of our planet, which causes a modification of gravity by centrifugal force.

"There are also variations that calculation can not foresee if, as a first approximation, we suppose the earth to be shaped like a perfect geometrical solid of revolution. What is the result of the fact that this supposition is not a reality? In the neighborhood of a mountain, for instance, bodies feel the attraction of this mountain in greater degree as its mass is greater; and from the combination of this attraction with that of the rest of the globe it results that the vertical is deviated slightly toward the mountain, which deviation has a sensible effect on very precise measurements.

"On the other hand, consider two stations having the same latitude and height; gravity should have the same intensity at both. But suppose that in the depths of the earth, just under one of them, there are great cavities—empty spaces due, for instance, to subterranean earthquakes. We may say that to these spaces correspond quantities that must be subtracted from the value of gravity as it would be calculated on the supposition of a perfectly solid globe. But the influence of distance on the amount of attraction makes these quantities smaller for the station far removed from the scene of such a subterranean catastrophe than for the one near by. The result is that gravity will be feebler at the latter station.

"These two phenomena—deviation of the vertical and unforeseen variations of the intensity of gravity—constitute what have been called 'local anomalies.' It can be seen that, reasoning inversely, the systematic study of local anomalies can give us valuable information about the exact form and constitution of our globe; so this problem is of the highest interest in the science of geodesy. . . . Thus at Bordeaux, for example, gravity has been found sensibly weaker than would be supposed from the geo-

graphic situation of that city. This curious fact has been accounted for by supposing the existence, beneath Bordeaux, of vast caverns like those spoken of above.

"But then, it may be said, if we should buy at Bordeaux, for instance, a pound of gold, weighed on a balance, and sell the same at Paris, we should do a good stroke of business, for what weighs a pound at Bordeaux will weigh more at Paris, where gravity is stronger.

"Ah! this is a serious mistake, tho it is a widely spread belief. And the error lies in these words: 'We weigh a substance with a balance.' In fact, a balance does not serve at all (at least not directly) to weigh bodies, but only to compare their masses. We have seen what difference there is between the mass, which is a quantity of matter, and the weight, which is a force. In fact, the balance is a lever, and in the condition of equilibrium of the lever we have to do with forces—in this particular case they are weights. This may be understood by an example: Suppose that in one of the pans of a balance, at Paris, we put one of the bits of brass that constitute the weights of commerce, and bring the balance to equilibrium by placing in the other a certain quantity of gold in lumps. Carry the scales thus loaded and balanced to Bordeaux, where gravity is weaker than at Paris. The pans will still balance, because, if we may so speak, the amount lost in weight by the gold will have been lost also by the brass, their masses being equal. So a balance compares masses, quantities of matter; that is to say, magnitudes independent of the place of observation. Consequently, commercial weights that have been verified, for instance, at Paris, can be used anywhere, provided the balance is employed with them.

"The result is that the words 'weight of a body' are generally used for 'mass of a body,' and it is much to be regretted that in the language of science no substitute has been adopted for the misleading expression 'to find the weight.'

"But what we have said of the scales does not apply at all to the dynamometer or spring balance, with which we can determine the weight of a body directly, generally by the amount of deformation that this body causes in a spring that sustains it. We can see that the graduation of such a weighing-machine holds good only for the place where it was made, for it is a force—the weight—that pulls on the spring of the instruments."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BALLOON RAILWAY.

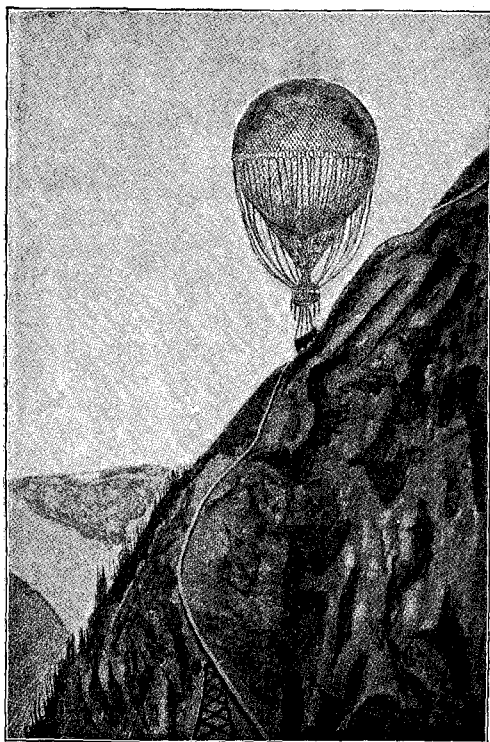
A FORM of railway in which a balloon is the motive power, and the rail serves to keep the train from mounting into the air instead of supporting it on the earth, has been tried in Bavaria on a small scale, and, according to the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, is to be opened shortly for regular service. We quote an abstract of the description given by this journal, made by *The Scientific American*:

"The principal feature of the new system is that the force of traction is directed vertically upward, and is derived from a balloon. A single rail is used for the only purpose of directing the course of the train and keeping the balloon with its load captive. To this end the rail is made T-shaped, and the car runs on it, gripping it from the sides and from below. The rail is anchored to the ground at distances of about 15 feet. In the descent the propelling force is gravity, and the balloon acts as a check to prevent accelerated motion. A ballast of water, taken up at the top of the mountain, provides the additional downward force required. The truck carries the water receptacle, which can be opened by the aeronauts during the journey. The truck and receptacle together weigh about 660 pounds, and when there is no wind the receptacle carries about 1,100 pounds of water, making a total weight of 1,760 pounds. When it is windy the strain between the balloon and the truck is diminished by letting the water out of the receptacle, thus compensating for the difference in power. The difference in weight caused by passengers entering or leaving the car is regulated by the use of separate weights, a sufficient number of which will be kept at each station.

"The tests made of this system were very favorable, and the inventors, Messrs. Volderauer and Brackebusch, are preparing to build a similar line to run up the Hochstauffen, near Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria. The inventors purpose making a balloon with

a diameter of 65 feet 7 inches and a lifting power of 10,560 pounds. The balloon, car, net, rope, etc., weigh 4,620 pounds, and an allowance of 3,300 pounds is made for passengers and aeronauts, leaving a margin of 2,640 pounds.

"There is a storage-house where the balloon may be left in case



BALLOON RAILWAY.

of storm, and all possible measures are observed to insure the absolute safety of the passengers. The whole device seems very appropriate for the purpose it is to fulfil, and there seems no reason why the enterprise should not prove entirely successful."

THE DANGER OF CHEWING-GUM.

THE custom of gum-chewing, which is quite common in this country, as the legions of slot-machines for selling chewing-gum testify, seems to have but recently gained ground in England, judging from comments in English journals. The following note from *The Hospital* is especially interesting as controverting the principal claim of the advocates of gum on this side of the water, namely, that its use aids digestion by stimulating the flow of saliva. Says the journal just named:

"Attention has been called to the dangers attending the sale of 'chewing-gum' by an inquest which has been recently held at Lincoln on a child aged between seven and eight years old, who died after eating this substance, which it not unnaturally imagined was a sweetmeat. We would point out, however, that, besides such risks as this, the habit of masticating this filthy compound of flavored india-rubber is undoubtedly a cause of much dyspepsia. The constant titillation of the salivary organs kept up by chewing this stuff not only causes a steady drain of saliva, which is most wasteful, but, what is more serious still, in consequence of the frequently repeated stimulation to which these organs are thus exposed, they fail to respond to the normal excitation which ought to rouse them to action when food is taken. A constant dribble of salivary secretion is substituted for the healthy flow which should occur only at meal-times. The glands fail to respond to any stimulant less potent than the peppermint, aniseed, or other constituents found in chewing-gum; and the more insipid foods, such as bread and other starchy compounds, pass into the stomach unchanged. This is disturbing to digestion at its very commencement, and it is extremely probable that the indigestion for starchy substances, which is so commonly met with at the present day, is largely due to the waste of saliva caused by smoking and by the constant chewing of various sub-

stances, which we see going on all around. The chewing of gum is thus not only a nasty habit, but is provocative of ill-health. Unfortunately, when 'chewing-gum' is sold in the form of a sweetmeat it may cause still more serious consequences, being apt to be swallowed by children, who, like their first parents, when they see that it is apparently good for food and pleasant to the eyes, are undeterred by the superscription 'not to be eaten.'"

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK IN HALF AN HOUR.

A RAPID-RANSIT electric road from New York to Philadelphia, to transport passengers at the rate of 140 miles an hour, making the trip in 36 minutes, is seriously discussed in *The Engineering Magazine* (October) by Charles Henry Davis and F. Stuart Williamson, who point out in detail the conditions that must be satisfied before the feat can be accomplished. They treat, in the article mentioned, only of the first cost of such a road. Of the necessary road-bed they say:

"The lowest possible train resistance is a necessity in order to maintain the high speed required and to keep within a reasonable horse-power limit. A rigid road-bed is the only means of accomplishing this. A rail high in carbon and correspondingly hard, with a thin, broad head, nine to twelve inches deep, and patterned somewhat after the recommended standard of the American Society of Civil Engineers, but wider and thinner in the head, would, if properly supported, give a longer life than existing rails even with the proposed weights and speeds. The fiber stress of the steel would not be exceeded, and the high speed would be of advantage, as the hammer-blow of reciprocating parts would not exist with gearless electric motor. The stiffness of such a rail would be more than six times that of our highest and heaviest existing rails. The weight of this rail would be about 250 pounds per yard. Each rail being sixty feet long, the total weight would be 5,000 pounds. Gage might be standard or even broader. The importance of preventing the rails from spreading or breaking would probably require the use of braced steel chairs. Metal ties, laid two feet from center to center, carrying four rails, so as to give the maximum stability vertically and laterally, could be used; rail joints could be of girder and double-angle plate pattern, giving even greater strength and stiffness than the rail itself; rails might be cut obliquely, to add to the ease of riding; ballasting should consist of heavy broken stone on edge as a subbase; ties should be supported on concrete laid upon the layer of broken stone (after the practise of cable and underground electric roads) filled in and around, flush, with small, broken stone. Such a track would not be subject to the waves which are created before and after our existing trains, causing such destruction and excessive resistance. To reduce oscillation one rail could be slightly elevated the entire length of the line, probably reducing the train resistance as well as partly removing a motion disagreeable to the passengers."

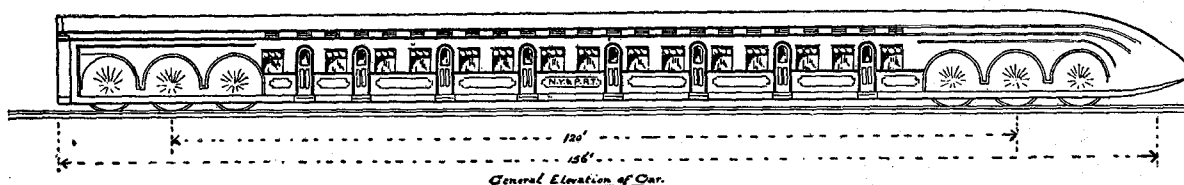
For supplying the current, of course an ordinary trolley-wire would not do; the arrangement would more nearly resemble the one now used on the electrically equipped branches of some trunk railroads. In these, the current is carried by a so-called "third rail." Of this the writers say:

"It could be placed close to the side of the car, elevated about two feet above the top of rails (three feet above top of ties) and supported on the ties as permanently and substantially as the other rails. . . . This rail could be of steel and supplied with current from the feeder system, carried between the tracks as shown. The contact shoes could be carried from the trucks on a lever swinging from a center $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the top of rails; springs would hold the shoes below the center and against the third rail, or, if the shoes were thrown up by an obstacle and the springs passed the coincident line of the lever, it would hold the shoes from the third rail until they were put down again by the motorman."

The power, we are told, could be furnished by five large cen-

tral stations located at intervals along the line. Of the trains that would run on this road-bed the following details are given :

"Every car should be a motor-car capable of moving itself at the speed required. Each car in a train would be like every other, except that the front and rear cars would carry at one end a hood or bonnet, . . . to reduce 'head' and 'tail' atmospheric resistance, and the front car would control the delivery of current to the motors. (It must not be inferred that the suggestion more than outlines a type which might have to be modified—for example, by the use of guiding-trucks.) The coupling and vestibuling of cars could be done by the present methods. The wheels being of large diameter (7 feet) and six to each truck, the cars should ride easily on such a track as the one proposed. These wheels could have wide treads and somewhat thicker flanges, of the depth of those now used, and could be built in sections to stand the high velocity. These wheels, at 170 miles per hour, would make 11.34 revolutions per second, or 680.4 per minute, which would not be excessive, so far as the motors are concerned. The axles could probably be made hollow, say 15 inches in diameter, with journals and boxes of the present standard; if the latter were made 10 inches long, the pressure would be only 166 pounds per square inch, tho 200, or even 300, is allowed to-day with good re-



PROPOSED ELECTRIC CAR TO MAKE 140 MILES AN HOUR.

sults. Such wheels and axles should greatly reduce the rolling and axle-resistance of the train. The car might be, in general characteristics, like that shown in the plate, seating 140 passengers and having doors on both sides for rapid loading and unloading; the windows should be of heavy fixed plate-glass, and ventilation could be secured at the top and ends as now, with the addition of openings along the sides, under control of the passengers, like registers in houses heated by hot-air furnaces. The doors could be opened and shut from the ends of each car by a lever system similar to that used on the intermural railroad at the World's Fair, and under the control of the guard in each car.

"In our outline we have, thus far, good reason to think that a speed of 170 miles per hour or more can be attained and maintained without any danger or inconvenience to the passengers."

Of the vexed problem of the resistance of the air and the friction of the rails, which most authorities have held would utterly prohibit the attainment of any such speeds as those proposed in this article, the authors treat at length, and conclude that existing data are not correct. They say in conclusion :

"The evidence seems to be strong that many existing formulæ are far from the truth, and that the resistance of the proposed train, on a line built as suggested, would be much less than many engineers now believe; exactly what it would be, it must be confessed, is somewhat problematical. The resistance of a train of several cars would be much less per ton of train than that of one car, because of the elimination of some of the velocity resistances of the cars following the first one. . . .

"Our conclusion is that it is an engineering probability that such a road could be built and operated, without departing so radically from present practise as to make the chance of success less than that of failure. In the specific case discussed a careful study and the necessary surveys would lead to many changes and modifications that would tend to reduce not only the maximum power or speed required, but also the cost of construction. This project is no bolder in conception than was the Suez Canal, the Brooklyn Bridge, or the Manchester Ship Canal, so far as the engineering possibilities are concerned."

"THE natives of a village about fifty miles from Mexico," says *The Medical Times*, "have taken a genuine Indian method of stopping the spread of smallpox, which appeared among them. The first man to take the disease was beaten to death, and they set fire to the house."

WHAT EDISON DOES WITH HIS SAND.

EDISON'S magnetic separators, by means of which magnetic iron ore is separated from the rock that encloses it, both being first crushed to powder, have been receiving a good deal of notice in the papers recently. The crushed rock is divided by this means into two parts—iron sand and ordinary sand. Mr. Edison has had no trouble in finding a use for the former, but the latter has troubled him somewhat. Now, according to *The Electrical Review*, he has found a market for it. Says that paper :

"When the plant of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Company, at Edison, N. J., reached the commercial stage, it became important to know what to do with the great quantity of sand secured as a by-product in the reduction of the ore. . . . The magnetite contained in Mr. Edison's mines consists of about 25 per cent. iron, the remainder being a poor quality of gray rock. After the many crushing and milling processes, through which the ore passes, are accomplished, and the ore in a finely divided state has been passed through the great banks of magnets, the iron is deflected to one side and the sand falls by gravity to the other side, where it is carried by a conveyor to a point beyond

the magnet house, where it is piled up. There is, of course, three times as much sand as there is iron. Mr. W. S. Mallory, who is in charge of the plant, realized that there should be an opportunity for disposing of this sand commercially. He had an investigation made of the amount of sand used daily for building and all other purposes in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. To his astonishment he received a reply to the effect that these three places used about 9,000 tons of sand every day in the year. While this report was being made, Mr. Mallory had discovered that the Edison sand was especially clean and dry, and that by passing it through screens, so that the grains would be all of one size, it was splendidly adapted for use on electric and steam railways for braking purposes. Braking sand, of course, is required on wet or slippery days, and if the sand is not of just the right quality as regards its dryness and size, it will attract moisture and stick in the sand-box. A very few experiments sufficed to show that the Edison sand was exactly what was wanted in this case, and since that time there has been no trouble to dispose of what promised at first to be a worthless by-product. At the Edison plant arrangements have been made so that freight cars can be run under a platform and loaded from the sand-conveyor direct. Many car-loads a day are now shipped from the plant."

ELECTRIC PLOWS.

ELECTRIC traction, as at present successfully applied to plowing in France and Germany, is described in *Die Elektrizität*, July 17 and 31. We quote from an abstract published in *The Engineering Magazine* (October) :

"The general principle is practically the same as that of other power-propelled plows, a gang-plow being hauled back and forth across the field. The electric motor is carried on the plow itself, and drives a pocketed-chain sheave, which engages with a chain stretched across the field and anchored at each end. The current is conveyed to the motor through a pair of trolley wires supported on carriers, which may be moved laterally across the field as the work progresses. Where no other source of current is available, a portable dynamo is provided, driven by an ordinary agricultural portable engine, and, since the current may be transmitted any reasonable distance without difficulty, the engine may be placed near a convenient water-supply, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying feed-water. When electric current from a gen-

eral station is to be had, the use of electric plows offers numerous advantages. Current which is used for lighting by night can be fully utilized in the motors by day, and the introduction of a number of electric plows might make the installation of an electric plant profitable in sections where otherwise the demand for current might scarcely warrant the outlay.

"The general advantages of power-plowing, and the localities in which the use of power is commercially profitable, have been well investigated already, in connection with the use of steam plows. Electricity adds principally the general advantage of power transmission from any convenient point, and does away with the necessity of having the entire power-plant in the field where the work is to be done, and in time its wider introduction may lead to the establishment of agricultural power-stations furnishing current not only for plowing, but for all the manifold purposes required in farming. Installations which at present are too expensive for any but the great landed proprietors may thus, by combination, be brought within the reach of many smaller farmers."

Does Suicide Carry Off the Unfit?—It is boldly affirmed by Dr. C. H. Hughes, of St. Louis, in a recent paper read before the Missouri State Medical Association and published in *The Alienist and Neurologist* (St. Louis, October) that the world would be better off if there were more suicides. He says:

"Not all men who commit suicide ought, and more ought to that do not, for the good of the race.

"A selfish man, living as tho all the world was made for his sport or gust, giving free course to every impulse of lust and passion, bringing the natural satiety, disgust, disappointment, and disease on himself of unregulated indulgence, who destroys himself because he has made himself miserable and unfit to live, is a benefactor to his race in taking sudden leave of the world, and the world should 'speed the parting guest.' The act, tho selfish and thus unmanly, is also unintentionally philanthropic to his race, because he thus insures the cutting short of his kind, so far as he is concerned in the community.

"If the breeding of the unfit to live could be stopped by more frequent suicides of the morally and physically unstable and viciously endowed—the neuropathic cripples, the mentally squint-brained and obliquely visioned, the lame and halt and blind in mind and morals, the cataract-covered consciences—the millennium of earthly happiness would begin. As it is and has been, the suicides, tho they have given much sorrow in special instances, have as a rule done the world far more good than harm by taking themselves away, their departure averting the compounding of the world's misery through the multiplication of such miserable beings, unable, unfit, or unwilling to lift and carry their share of life's burdens or do a proper and manly or womanly part in the world's work and duty."

Tesla's Microbe Exterminator.—The report that Nikola Tesla is engaged in perfecting an invention for removing by electricity microbes and various disease germs from the human body has very much excited a portion of the daily press. The tone in which it has been discussed may be seen from the following extract from *The World* (New York):

"So far as external appearance goes, there will be no more old men and old women if the use of this electric chair becomes general. Every one will go down to his grave retaining all the outward appearance of blooming youth. There will be no more wrinkles, no more sallow cheeks, no more hideous alpine valleys plowed in the surface of beauty's brow. Every man and woman may at will enjoy the appearance of youth. It is like the fabled spring of Ponce de Leon."

This is commented upon by *Electricity* as follows:

"Now this is another sample of the exaggerated nonsense a few of the daily papers are in the habit of printing whenever anything a little out of the ordinary is heard of in the electrical field.

"Mr. Tesla's theory is, that as two bodies charged with the same kind of electricity repel one another, by charging the surface of the human body with static electricity the invisible

microbes collected thereon will become similarly charged and will consequently be thrown off. He further proposes to supplement this treatment by bathing the body in some disinfectant and by a mild form of massage."

Steam Turbines and Atlantic Liners.—"It is stated," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "that the recent marvelous achievements of the turbine-driven torpedo-boat *Turbinia*, in her exhibition of speeding qualities, have led to the similar equipment of a torpedo-destroyer that it is intended shall surpass the recently made record of the Spithead review. Mr. Charles Parsons, the inventor of the type of turbine engine employed, is quoted as stating that he has provided against the great waste of steam that has been argued as a prohibitive barrier to the use of this type of engine on a large scale; that he hopes to demonstrate by the operation of the destroyer that is now building on the Tyne, the fitness and economy of the engine for use of the transatlantic liners. The record of accomplishments of the *Turbinia* is something to be proud of, and the heart of the engineering world beats with a sympathetic throb of expectancy for the further success of Mr. Parsons. In the absence of any concise data to the contrary, however, the presumption necessarily remains that there is an excessive expense of steam, and therefore of fuel, in this form of propulsion that would render its general use upon larger boats inexpedient. Because of the unparalleled success of the boat as a speeder, it is sincerely to be hoped that this one great obstacle has, as the inventor believes, been removed."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SEVERAL English publications," says *The American Machinist*, "have recently discovered that the American mile is 5,000 feet instead of 5,280. The same discovery is not yet known in the United States; but they are using it over there in an attempt to discount some of our locomotive performances."

A FRENCH inventor, we are told by *Engineering*, has made use of a rubber tube as a core on which to mold pipes of cement and sand. "To make a continuous conduit in the ground a trench is dug, and at the bottom of this a layer of cement mortar is placed. On this rests the rubber tube, which is surrounded by canvas and inflated. The remainder of the trench is then filled with cement mortar, and as soon as this is set the rubber core can be deflated and removed for use elsewhere. It is stated that six-inch pipes have been made on this plan out of hydraulic lime and sand at a cost of about twenty-two cents per yard."

"MEXICO has now become a producer of sulfur, aside from that which is obtained from the crater of Popocatepetl for local consumption," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "a trial consignment having been received recently at Yuma from the mines in Lower California, which are being exploited by an American company. Arrangements for the construction of an aerial tramway to bring sulfur on a large scale from the summit of Popocatepetl to the foot of the mountain have been discussed for a long time, and surveys have been made, but we have not yet heard that actual operations have been commenced."

FOSSIL BACTERIA.—"M. B. Renault has long worked at the indications of bacteria found in geological strata," says *The Dental Practitioner*, "and publishes the general result of his observations in a paper illustrated by a large number of drawings. As might be expected from their simple structure, bacteria appear to have been coeval with the first appearance of organic life on earth, the cocoid form being apparently earlier than the bacillar. Indications of their presence are found in bone, teeth, scales, and coprolites, as well as abundantly in vegetable tissues, the spores and sporanges of ferns appearing to have been especially subject to their attacks. The species are, as a rule, distinct from those at present in existence."

"A 'GLIDING' boat is a mechanical novelty which has lately been tried in England with considerable success," says *Popular Science News*. "Two parallel hulls are connected by cross beams, forming a platform on which are placed the engine and boiler. The propeller shaft runs down obliquely into the water. Beneath the hulls are secured flat blades, extending from one keel to the other, and projecting some distance on each side. The flat surfaces of the blades incline slightly upward in front. When the engine is started the boat gradually rises to the surface, and when a speed of twenty miles an hour is reached, as was actually realized, only the back part of the blades touches the water."

"THE total mileage of electric traction in Europe," says *The Electrical Engineer*, London, "comes to 940 miles, on which are employed about 300 carriages. In America the total mileage is about 12,500 miles [15,000 would be a more accurate figure], but the circumstances are of course different. Progress in America and progress in Europe are two very different things, but there are many indications that Europe is going ahead now very fast, not only in the matter of electric traction, but also as regards lighting and the more general use of electricity. We know what rapid developments are taking place in England, and a perusal of the French and other Continental electric papers reveals the fact that those countries are, if anything, ahead of us in the way they are adopting electricity in small towns as well as large, especially for traction purposes."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE RABBIS OF JERUSALEM.

THE London Society for the Spread of the Gospel among the Jews recently erected a new hospital in the suburbs of Jerusalem. Above the main entrance were inscribed the words: "Hospital of the Society for Spread of Christianity among the Jews." This gave great offense to the Jewish rabbis of the city, and they have come out in a strong pronunciamento against the institution, threatening with the ban any Israelite who enters it as patient or attendant. The predecessor of this institution in the city itself has been largely patronized during years past by the Jews, and in fact this was one of the chief reasons why a larger structure was erected outside the city. But the new inscription is an eyesore, and a regular crusade against the hospital has been inaugurated. The proclamation issued by the rabbis is a remarkable illustration of Oriental religious intensity and a singular survival of medievalism in the modern religious world. It has been noticed by leading religious journals of Europe, and in *The Peculiar People*, No. 7, both the Hebrew original and the English translation are found in full. We give the following extracts:

"A GREAT AND ABSOLUTE DECLARATION.

"From the rabbis, high rabbis, and councils of the congregation of Israel, both Sephardim and Ashkenasim [*i.e.*, Spanish and German Jews]—may God keep and preserve them!—because of the name of heaven that is profaned for our many sins, and because of the holy law and the honor of Israel, which has been profaned by wicked persons, and even by some of the people who are considered sound. Altho anxious with their soul and with their might for the word of God, they have fallen into a great sin—may the Merciful One preserve us!—when diseases were prevalent, not thinking it was idolatry to go to the English hospital, where the known enticers [*i.e.*, missionaries] spread a net to catch the souls of Israel, to make them transgress their religion and their faith, for the which they delivered their souls and shed their blood like water, when the oppressors of Israel attacked them without success; but now by subtlety of the enticers they have been caught in their traps and made to pass the threshold of idolatry—may the Lord save us!—and enjoy what is forbidden, going to an obscene and unclean place, hearing their babble and their slandering sermons in the above-mentioned Hospital. And rumor has it that when the state of illness is very grave the proud waters [*i.e.*, baptism] are put upon them. Some also go and receive gifts from the known enticers, and many bring their little sons and daughters to Moloch by delivering them to the school of the enticers and sell their faith for a pot of lentils. Wo to the shame that such things should happen in Israel! And because many are ignorant of the extreme prohibition (thinking one may touch fire and not be burned), more than fifty years ago all the great men from the Ashkenasim and the Sephardim—may God keep and preserve them!—assembled and commanded *by all the power of the holy law a positive ban, that no man of Israel should enter their hospital*; and that no man in Israel should approach the enticers to receive from them presents or to hear their vile sermons. And he who transgresses all this will roll upon himself all the curse that is written in the Book of the Law, and all the curses in the Tokhecha [list of curses in Deuteronomy], and his name shall be separated from Israel, that he may be separated and severed from the holy congregation, and he shall be cast out of the responsible body; he shall bear his sins and shall die in his wickedness, and the multitude shall not be punished—God forbid! And so they have decided that any one who transgresses and enters the hospital *shall not be buried in the burial-ground of Israel*. And as we see that honor demands it, we have also commanded that Kosher meat [*i.e.*, ritually pure] shall not be sold to them at the above-named hospital, and that no Shochet [official butcher] shall slaughter for them, and *in case any one transgresses his slaughtering is condemned*. According to the previous declaration, if (which God forbid) any

one enters there, he eats Nebheloth [*i.e.*, offal—unclean meat], because they have no Kosher meat, and should any one be found there (which God forbid) who has the names of Israelites and offers them meat, *that meat is Nebhelah*.

"And now to-day we have come together to strengthen the holy guard, and to put away from us all reproach and shame. And we have commanded watchmen to watch and to ascertain who transgress all this, either by going to the hospital, or by enjoying or receiving gifts from the enticers, or who cause their sons or their daughters to be brought to Moloch by delivering them to the schools of the enticers and such like, that their names may be written down for an eternal disgrace in the books of the councils and the holy congregation, that such a man as above described shall be separated and severed from the congregation of Israel, and he shall no longer belong to our holy congregation until he shall take upon himself all the words of the congregation and shall repent with a perfect repentance.

"And so whosoever shall enter their hospital to lie there and shall die there, *shall not be buried in an Israelite's grave under any circumstances in the world, without possible allowance or judicial relenting*, according as the chief high rabbis decided more than fifty years ago (and surely we do but carry out their intentions!), *and his lot and his place shall only be with the enticers in this world and perdition in the world to come!*

"So all Israel shall be clean from all reproach and shame and quiet from evil frights and shall rest safe.

[Signed]

"The little [term of humility] JACOB SAUL ELISHAR, [L.S.]

"MOSES JOSHUA JUDAH LEB,

"SAMUEL SALANT. [L.S.]"

This edict, public *cherem*, or curse, was printed on large sheets, stamped and posted on public buildings, etc. Its publication has caused serious troubles among the Jews of Jerusalem, and among other things has endangered the existence of the school managed by the society in connection with the hospital. The Jewish patients and attendants have obeyed these orders of the hierarchy and left the institutions. It has also led to a crusade against the other Jewish schools of the sacred city controlled by Christians, especially the schools for girls. The English consul and the governor of Jerusalem have taken official notice of the agitation and have managed to compromise matters at least in the case of one of these schools.

Why the Pope Does Not Leave the Vatican.--

The Catholics are accustomed to speak of the Pope as a prisoner, and the Protestants to insist that this imprisonment is a voluntary one. The Rome correspondent of *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) writes under date of October 5 giving the reasons why from one year's end to another the only change of residence for the Pope is from the Aldobrendi Palace of the Vatican to the Borgia Tower of the Gardens. Says the correspondent:

"Mark Twain or somebody like to him has told us of a captive who was confined in a dungeon for the greater part of his natural life and who one day had the happy thought of opening the window and getting out. To those who have nothing pontifical or regal or grand, for the matter of that, in their intellectual make-up, it has always seemed that the Pope was in that plight. 'He is such a charming old man, but why does he stay in the Vatican?' ladies from England (and America?) are sometimes heard to say. Just so. Since he is so charming, it may be inferred that his mind, to which regal tradition, circumstance, experience, and age have added all possible enlightenment, may be the best to decide. But if the appeal to authority be not satisfactory, there is always the argument direct. The body of his deceased predecessor narrowly escaped being thrown into the Tiber during his funeral, as I learn from members of the cortège. Every insult was offered to it. Is a live Pope better protected than a dead one? The dead are surrounded with honor. The live Pope is the symbol of what the revolution has made to be sedition, the symbol of religion in a state which is avowedly non-religious, the symbol of protest against sectarian anticlericalism in a state

which is formally anticlerical, and in a city which has a goodly population of anti-clericals. Could he pass through it on his way to Castel Gandolfo, the only suburban residence which the revolution has left to him?

"Even granting that he could do so without ignominy, he could not do so either with dignity or, I may say, with nobleness. His soldiery must not appear in the streets of Rome. He could not go without guards, because the Corso is not Broadway, and because common sense prescribes the wearing of hats with falcons, not top hats. Accepting the guards offered him by his guests in the Quirinal, he would have either to accept them under protest or without protest. If without protest, then without dignity or nobleness of soul. If under protest, then with exposure to indignity. This is the papal dilemma, so forcible and so inevitable in its action that the Popes have preferred twenty-seven years of privation of air to its acceptance."

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION-CUPS AND THE DOCTORS.

THE change from the common cup to individual cups in the communion service has already made noteworthy progress, if we are to believe Dr. H. S. Anders. In a paper recently read before the American Medical Association, Dr. Anders goes into the question at some length, and finds that about 100,000 communicants have already made the change, tho it has been but three years since the agitation began. We quote from a report of his paper published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, October 16). Says Dr. Anders:

"So far as our knowledge extends, the first church to use individual communion-cups for sanitary reasons was the First Congregational Church of Saco, Maine, in November, 1893. It may be of interest to quote from a deacon's letter to us: 'Having officiated at the communion service for many years and observing the mustaches, sore and tobacco-stained lips, the idea suggested itself to me that there must be some better way. Then, too, the hurried manner in which the cup was passed from one to another took from the solemnity of the occasion, and I thought if each one could have a cup of his own more time would be given for meditation and prayer and it would be of greater benefit to each communicant; and, as at our tea-table we have individual cups, why not at our communion-table! The change has been very satisfactory.' But the first extensive use of individual communion-cups was made in Rochester, N. Y., where on the first Sunday in May, 1894, the Central Presbyterian Church used the outfit designed by Dr. Forbes, a member, for its 1,800 communicants; altho on the Sunday previous the outfit was first put to practical test in the North Baptist church, with its 240 communicants. It seems that the Baptists and Presbyterians had the courage, liberty, adaptability, and foresight to unite on this question, if not on questions of doctrine and polity. Other churches of the same and various other denominations in Rochester soon followed in adopting individual communion cups, so that within one month fourteen had them in use and six signified their intention of adopting them. . . .

"We may summarize as follows: *According to denominations:* Congregational churches, 65; Baptist, 42; Presbyterian, 33; Methodist Episcopal, 20; Lutheran, 5; Reformed, 4; Protestant Episcopal, 2; Universalist, 1; Disciples of Christ, 1; Welsh Calvinistic, 1; unknown denominations, 50. Total, 224. *According to States:* New York, 33 churches; Massachusetts, 39; Ohio, 25; Pennsylvania, 23; California, 23; New Jersey, 18; Connecticut, 11; Wisconsin, 9; New Hampshire, 8; Maine, 7; Illinois, 5; Vermont, 4; Michigan, 4; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 3; Rhode Island, North Carolina, Maryland, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Oregon, Nova Scotia, and Japan, each 1.

"The number of communicants in the various churches range from 36 to 2,000. The approximate average number of communicants is about 450 to a church; about 100,000 altogether."

Of the form of the cups used, the writer speaks in the following manner:

"One needs but to see an individual communion outfit in practical use to believe in it. It is beautiful, simple, cleanly, sanitary, easily worked and handled by both pastor and people, adds

harmony, dignity, impressiveness and devotion to the service. The individual cups are made of silver, plated ware, aluminum, or glass. They vary from one and one half to two inches in height, are made with heavy bases about three fourths of an inch in diameter, toward which the sides taper in either straight or gently curved lines from the tops, which are from one to one and one fourth inches in diameter, so that they are somewhat beaker-shaped; while others again may be shorter with handles like small teacups or even goblet-shaped. The cups (holding about one ounce) are served on hardwood or light polished metallic racks or trays, holding from forty-eight to sixty cups; the rack may have two or three tiers of twenty cups each set in shallow, round openings; covers to exclude dust may be raised and lowered over the cups. The cups are filled, partly only, from a tankard or fountain supported over the tray."

At its recent meeting in Philadelphia the American Public Health Association adopted a resolution recommending the use of individual cups at the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Commenting on this action *The Presbyterian Review* (Toronto) proceeds as follows:

"There seems to be a rising tide in favor of adopting the use of individual cups or chalices in dispensing the communion wine. However difficult the thing may be to accomplish, no doubt the tendency at present is in favor of the individual cup. The medical faculty has been very generally on its side, and it is only the other day that the American Public Health Association—an influential body of professional and official men, pronounced against the practise at present prevailing. Of course the change is advocated for hygienic reasons, and in the long run these, if genuine, will prevail."

A word on the same subject is spoken by *The Congregationalist* (Boston):

"This change from the custom of using cups in common was first urged by physicians, and it was natural to expect that those who compose the Health Association would approve of it from a sanitary point of view. Individual cups are now in use in a considerable number of our churches, especially the larger ones in cities.

"Wherever they have been adopted, so far as we have learned, the change has given general satisfaction. This is a reform which is not advanced by urging, and in which every church is as much entitled to determine what shall be its own custom as is every family. But the use of individual cups is in accordance with the usual habits of people in these days, and not only guards against the communication of some diseases, but promotes cleanliness. It is also as really a courtesy to give a guest his own cup to drink from in the church as in the home. In time we have no doubt that the custom of many persons drinking of the same liquid in a single cup will disappear from the churches, as it has already disappeared from almost all other gatherings, private or public."

DANGERS OF PUBLIC PRAYER.

THE perils besetting the offering of prayer in public places are the subject of editorial treatment in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago). In the first place *The Standard* thinks that too little attention is paid in the theological seminaries of the non-liturgical churches to teaching candidates for the ministry how to lead in public prayer. While it would be obviously improper to require the offering of prayers as matter for criticism, it is suggested that the same useful end might be reached by submitting written and original prayers for the examination of teachers. It is suggested also that courses might be offered by every homiletical professor for the study of models of public prayer in ancient and modern liturgies, and in the prayers of modern preachers. Returning to the more general subject, *The Standard* says:

"The danger is that the minister, tied down to a narrow range of petitions by the limitations of his vocabulary, shall fail either to express his own real desires and hopes, or to lead the thoughts of the people in general praise and petition. It is evident that a

lack of suitable words is the least difficulty in such a case. The real lack lies back of that; it is a lack of imagination, of sympathy with men, of understanding of their individual needs, their weaknesses, their joys and sorrows. Until the pastor becomes truly a shepherd, knowing his flock and known of them, he can not worthily guide them week after week and year after year in their devotions. Even a stranger may offer a prayer that will lead their thoughts upward, because human needs and hopes are pretty much the same in one community as another. But the ideal pastoral prayer is a prayer born of intimate knowledge of the people as well as intimate fellowship with God.

"And what higher, holier ambition could any man have than to speak thus to God for the people in the public congregation? That some churches have changed the office of shepherd to that of priest, and have made the public prayer an intercessory act without which the individual can not effectively reach the divine auditor, is no reason for belittling this highest privilege and opportunity of the pastor. The most abiding recollections of those saintly men whom most of us remember as having led us nearer to God are not their sermons but their prayers. No minister need fear failure in his work of shaping human character, who is able so to enter into the lives of those to whom he ministers as to voice their thanksgiving and their penitence, and give to an unspoken and half-formed purpose the sudden vigor of an expressed desire.

"If public prayer, with its many pitfalls, is yet of worth so supreme, it should be cultivated not only by pastors, but by all those who participate in religious services. How barren, how utterly flat, stale, and unprofitable are many of the prayers offered by the best men in prayer-meetings! They are absolutely without meaning as an expression either of the speaker's daily life and character or as a help to those who listen. It is a question whether God hears such prayers, or heeds them if He does hear them."

DR. HERZL'S DEFENSE OF ZIONISM.

THE innumerable criticisms passed upon his proposed Jewish state have in no wise daunted Dr. Theodor Herzl. On the contrary, they have furnished him amusement. Since he took up the gantlet in behalf of Zionism, he says, the very bitterest opposition of his foes has provided his only source of relaxation. Inspired anew by the Basle Congress, he writes for *The Contemporary Review*, and begins by explaining again what this new ism called Zionism is:

"It was in my work, 'The Jewish State,' which appeared a year and a half ago, that I first formulated what the congress at Basle virtually adopted as an axiom. In the terms of that definition: 'Zionism has for its object the creation of a home, secured by public rights, for those Jews who either can not or will not be assimilated in the country of their adoption.' When I glance at that familiar passage, which I have uttered over and over again and as often defended, and recall the bitter struggles which it has given rise to within the ranks of the Jews themselves—when I see how, as it issues from out the pale of the Ghetto, it is pounced upon, worried, and even dragged through the gutter—I wonder at the blindness of human passion. One can scarcely believe that a demand so modest, which threatens or endangers the rights of no man, could arouse such a wild storm of feeling. But the fact is there all the same, and I know only one adequate explanation of it: the Jewish question is still the same living force in the mind of man as it was of old."

Dr. Herzl dwells upon this point, that the Jewish question has not been settled, but is still a throbbing issue. The moral suffering of the Jews is, he asserts, even greater than the physical. The Jews are still a nation in their common aspirations, their "consciousness of state," and their "sense of territorial possession." The Basle congress demonstrated this fact with special force. Denial of this nationality has never come from the Gentile, but from Jews alone. "The Jew it is who has gone head down against the cause. And why? We have to deal here with a state of nervous apprehension. He is filled with a mistaken fear, and under the influence of that fear he goes too far." An-

other objection raised by Jews is that Judaism has a mission; that the Jews are to be schoolmasters to the world. Dr. Herzl ridicules this "conceit," declares the mass of the Jews are free from it, and that Judaism has long since become "an inseparable unit of the ethical principles and the imperishable records of human culture." Then he takes up what he calls the "patriotic objection," and says in answer to it:

"We Jews have the firm conviction that in drawing off in a legitimate manner a superfluous and unhappy population from the countries where their presence has aroused much discontent, we are doing our mother-country a great and lasting service. In many countries it would mean nothing more nor less than the establishment of peace among the citizens. Shall we call that unpatriotic? And who are the occasionally very impetuous champions of this view? The chief defender of the patriotic idea for England is the chief rabbi, Herr Adler, a German. As to Prussian patriotism, we have as our leading light the rabbi Dr. Maybaum of Berlin, a Hungarian; while lately a voice has joined the chorus of protest in Belgium—the rabbi M. Bloch, who, to judge from his name, is neither a Fleming nor a Walloon."

Later on Dr. Herzl touches again on what this movement means to the nations:

"It would mean the drawing off of an unhappy and detested element of population which is reduced more and more to a condition of despair, and which, scattered over the face of the earth, and in a state of unrest, must perforce identify itself with the most extreme parties everywhere. Governments and all friends of the existing order of things can not bring themselves to believe that, by helping us in the solution we propose, they could give peace to an element which has been driven to revolution and rendered dangerous through its dispersion. That a highly conservative people, like the Jews, have always been driven into the ranks of revolutionists is the most lamentable feature in the tragedy of our race. Zionism would mean an end to all that. We should see results accrue for the general condition of mankind, the full benefits of which we can not even guess."

Of the spirit displayed at the Basle Congress, Dr. Herzl speaks very enthusiastically as follows:

"We have held a gathering at Basle before the whole world, and there we saw the national consciousness and the popular will break forth, at times like a convulsive upheaval. To Basle came Jews of all countries, of all tongues, of all parties, and of all forms of religious confession. There were more than 200 representatives of the Jewish people—most of them delegates for hundreds and thousands. Men from Rumania alone brought over 50,000 signatures of those who had sent them there. There surely was never such a motley assembly of opinions in such a narrow space before. On the other hand, there would certainly have been more conflict of opinion in any other deliberative assembly than there was in this. We saw people brought together who were the direct antipodes of each other in their philosophic and religious views and in their political and economical professions, and who, knowing that, did not attempt to hide the fact. In short, they formed the parties which are to be found in every nation, and which promote, rather than hinder, the welfare of a people. But in Basle all differences were set aside, as if an arrangement had been entered into by which, in the great moment that the nation arose, no one should any longer be Socialist, Liberal or Conservative, Freethinker or Orthodox, but simply a Jew. All of us who went to Basle to consult as to the solution of the Jewish question were surprised, nay, overpowered, when we saw as it were, a thing spring into being over our heads with a fulness and power we had little guessed—unanimity to Judaism. We were far too deeply moved to be able at the time to do full justice to it. The Basle rabbi, who was not a member of the congress, but who attended as an onlooker, asked leave to speak during the closing meeting, in order to confess solemnly that he had been a decided opponent of Zionism, but that he had become a convert. This honest, single-minded man, whom we respected even as an opponent, has since shown himself to be an apostle of our movement. Even the calm listeners, the strangers and also the onlookers, who had come there with the intention to mock, were, as we learned later, deeply moved by this particular inci-

dent. And what was it for us; what did we feel and experience in the moment when the new-born nation first saw the light of day? Aged men, with white beards, sobbed freely, and to the eyes of youth came the light of a new earnestness."

A PLEA FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF CHURCHES.

TENNIS S. HAMLIN, D.D., of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., presents an argument in the columns of *The Independent* in favor of the endowment of city churches. He refers at the outset to the common complaint about the churches leaving the "down-town" and thickly congested sections of the cities for the "up-town" and wealthier sections, and says that this is a movement controlled by perfectly natural and right principles. The churches must follow their constituencies or starve. The people in these tenement and down-town regions can not and will not contribute enough to support the churches located among them without outside help. The fact must be taken into consideration, too, it is said, that these down-town churches cost more for equipment and running expenses than formerly. Their membership is constantly changing; more pastoral visiting is required; a number of institutional features must be maintained, all of which require more trained and regular workers and more money. Many new demands of various kinds must be met if these churches are to retain their hold upon the people and fulfil their social mission. The problem is not solved by making the church over into a mission-station connected with some strong and wealthy society. Many excellent people who might help an endowed and independent church are averse to joining themselves to what seems like a charitable institution. They object to being "missioned." What then shall be done? To this Dr. Hamlin replies:

"The argument seems conclusive for the endowment of city churches. They all become down-town sooner or later; and, in our rapidly moving American life, very soon. They should endow themselves; that is, churches should do exactly what men should, live within their means in their time of prosperity, and lay by something 'for a rainy day.' It need not be a large sum each year; but it should be securely invested, the interest constantly added to the principal, and no dollar of it used so long as the church is self-supporting—i.e., so long as it can earn its own living. It might be said that such an investment would tempt the congregation to be less generous and to fall back on its endowment. But this is not the experience of individuals. Men deny themselves strenuously to avoid entrenching on their capital. Thrift grows with accumulation, and wanes with needless expenditure. The church that intelligently sets about providing for its old age of decrepitude, like the man that does the same, will be provident and not the less generous.

"And Christian men and women should make provision in their wills for their own churches. This is occasionally done, but very seldom. Local and denominational charities of all sorts receive noble bequests, but the churches that have done so much for the testators and their families are seldom remembered. What could be wiser giving than for men and women who have something to leave behind them outside their families to make moderate bequests to their churches, conditioned upon their being safely invested, and hold principal and interest until the church's day of need shall come? It is sure to come. The most prosperous church to-day in the most flourishing city will be a down-town church in twenty-five or fifty years. If a small fraction of the money left to mission boards in this country within the last century had been left to local churches, the now vexing problem of down-town districts in our cities would be solved, for they would be adequately supplied with self-supporting churches. Nor would the cause of world-wide missions have suffered, but rather been advanced, for its living fountains of supply, viz., prosperous churches, would have been vastly increased. This past can not be remedied, but the future may be guarded. The city problem,

admittedly the most difficult now facing Christianity, must be solved chiefly by churches well sustained among the people. This solution is possible for the future if our prosperous Christians will remember their churches in their wills; or, in addition, and better, if those churches will at once set about endowing themselves.

"And to meet the practical difficulties of the case, something resembling a life-insurance scheme might be happily applied. The two principal advantages of life insurance are that one is committed to a certain definite saving each year, and that the final payment that this represents is beyond his reach. He might be tempted to spend it, were not another saving it for him. So the objection that a church might indolently and selfishly fall back on its endowment would be met if it should purchase such a term policy, say for twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years, as its present and prospective income might warrant. It would thus effectually endow itself. The premium would be low, for the risk of death would be very slight. The incentive to thrift and generous giving would be the same as in the case of an individual to save the investment. And the time of need would find an assured supply."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, has been invited by the missionaries of India, as well as by the trustees of the Haskell Lectureship, to go to India this next winter or spring and give the second course on the foundation which Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows initiated last winter.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* states that statistics published in London throw a curious light upon the Roman Catholic movement for the conversion of England. Out of every one thousand marriages in England and Wales forty-one are Roman Catholic, the same number as ten years ago. The number has been as high as fifty-one, in 1853, while so late as 1881 and 1882 it was forty-five.

THE story has gained currency, starting in England, that a reunion of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers will soon take place. The report refers to a visit soon to be paid America by General Booth—on or about February 8—and the hope is indulged that his visit will result in closing up the breach. Mrs. Ballington Booth, however, sends out the following statement: "The story that there may be an amalgamation of the two organizations is without foundation. Commander Ballington Booth and his followers are not Volunteers because of any personal grievance or petty difference of opinion between them and the Salvation Army, but on an entirely different issue, which involves principle and irreconcilable differences of opinion regarding democratic or autocratic government."

THE newspapers tell of a search that is being made in the Vatican archives for an official report by Pontius Pilate on the trial and crucifixion of Jesus. One of the New York dailies, taking advantage of the interest aroused by the statement, came out with what purported to be this official report of Pilate's, taking care to affix a copyrighted notice to the translation. A writer in a rival daily gives what seems to be the true history of this document. In 1883 Rev. W. D. Mahan went from this country to Rome and, with some assistance, translated the "Acta Pilati"—documents long known to scholars but considered unauthentic—and other MSS. of like character, which were published in the "Archko Volume" in Philadelphia, in 1887. From this volume this report of Pilate's has been taken in full!

In a note referring to the recent Lutheran convention at Erie, Pa., *The Outlook* says: "Few who have not studied the facts are aware that the Lutherans outnumber both the Episcopalians and the Congregationalists. The increase of the denomination has been astonishingly rapid. During the last decade it has grown in the United States nearly sixty-eight per cent. It has nearly 6,000 ministers, 9,000 churches, and not far from 1,500,000 communicants in this country. There are four general bodies of Lutherans, and several smaller ones. It will be seen that, while the Lutherans are very numerous, they are divided, like the great Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian bodies, and yet they are not rivals of one another. It is confidently believed that the movement towards unity is very rapidly growing. The Lutheran churches in this country are doing a large missionary work. Five mission boards presented their reports at these meetings. Six Deaconesses' Mother Houses also made reports."

REPLYING to *The Outlook's* criticism on Rev. B. Fay Mill's statement of Christ's mission (*LITERARY DIGEST*, October 16) and on the platform adopted by the Unitarians at Saratoga in 1894, *The Unitarian*, Boston, says:

"We can not imagine that *The Outlook* is not familiar with the deep spiritual emotion with which Unitarians adopted their platform at Saratoga in 1894; and yet, in a recent editorial referring to the indorsement of that platform by Evangelist Mills, we read that that platform is only the cold statement of a law, and lacks the very quality essential to the message which Christ delivered, that of 'power.' Indeed, we find in this editorial the first denial we have seen put forth anywhere that the religion of Jesus is summed up in love to God and man. . . . If any word in any language could be found to imply living *power* rather than dead law, it is the word chosen as the keystone of our platform,—love. And surely no expression of human ingenuity could devise a better statement of the univocal law which *The Outlook* charges Unitarians with adopting than the orthodox creeds."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

THE Kobe (Japan) *Herald*, in a series of articles on "the future map of Asia," draws attention to the rapidity with which Russia is extending her rule on the largest of continents. Manchuria, nominally remaining Chinese, is being converted into a Russian province. In Mongolia the Chinese could hardly hold their own to-day. Toward the south, Russia is sure to make a decided movement. The paper continues:

"The traditional policy of a line of Czars has been—first an outlet through the Dardanelles—then, later, came a wistful look toward the Persian Gulf. Three outlets to warmer seas are now settled features of her ambition. She will not rest till she has them all. The disturbances along the northwestern frontier may be the beginning of the end of a Russian purpose to have a final delimitation of her whole Asiatic frontier that will put her within striking distance of all the rest of Asia. But does not Russia mean 'peace'? Undoubtedly she does—provided she is not interfered with. Let her have her way—unembarrassed—and 'The Empire is Peace.'"

Rapid increase of territorial possessions are, however, more often a source of weakness than of strength to an empire. But according to the most impartial accounts, the Russian authorities have succeeded in making loyal subjects to the Czar of the nations they conquer. The German traveler, Dr. Paul Rohrbach, records that fact in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, and explains why Russia is better able than Great Britain to establish a lasting Asiatic empire. We summarize his explanation as follows:

In Asia the Russian does not attempt to pose as a superior being. If he commands, he does so only as representative of the Czar's unlimited power, never because he fancies he is, as a European, entitled to more respect than an Asiatic. The authority of the officials the Asiatic is willing to respect; he is used to obedience. His feelings are hurt only when he is slighted because he is a native and does not profess Christianity. That the Russians do not err on this point is proven clearly enough by the excellent terms on which private Russians live with the natives. The Russian is very good-natured. Moreover, the Russian of the lower classes feels that he is half Asiatic, and is not as much out of place in Samarkand as, for instance, a German farmer would be. Under these circumstances it need surprise no one that Russia is very popular in Asia, that she makes headway faster than other nations, and that she has and necessarily must have an advantage over England, especially as the Russians take excellent care of the nations under their protection. In Central Asia, where robbery was chronic, peace and prosperity reign to-day. In Bokhara and Samarkand Russia possesses two important strongholds of Islam, for at Samarkand is the grave of Timur, and the school of Bokhara is to the Islam of to-day what the Paris Sorbonne was to Europe in the Middle Ages.

Russian statecraft is as moderate in Asia as it is intolerant in Europe. In Europe the Protestants, the Roman Catholics, the Jews are persecuted. In Asia the Orthodox clergy may not even attempt to proselytize, and if a Mohammedan convert returns to his old faith, he may not be persecuted. All this explains why Russia fears no rebellion in her Asiatic provinces. Her conduct, so different from that of the English, is the most powerful weapon against British rule.

Very different is the position of Russia in Europe. The Germans, Lithuans, Finns, Poles, and other Western races over whom the Czar holds sway are intellectually superior to the Russians. They resent the authority of men who are not fitted for their position by a thorough course of education, are too democratic to admit the divine origin of the Czar's power, and seem to bear out the views of the greatest German statesman of the century, who declared that Russia could not advance westward without weakening herself. Russian magazine writers themselves admit that their country is "somewhat backward." The *Ruskaja Mysl*, Moscow, says:

"There is not sufficient educated material to form an efficient staff of administrators. In the government of Mohilev, for instance, ninety-three per cent. of the officials are without college education. Of the county secretaries only five per cent. have a middle-class education, and only twenty-seven per cent. have visited the district school. In Viatker not a single official in the governor's staff has a college education. There is, in fact, only one such person in the whole government, altho some attended a seminary, leaving it, however, ere they had passed their examinations. The majority were educated at home. Of the eleven county court judges two only have a university training, two are former foresters, five have an incomplete seminary education, and two were in the primary schools alone. Seventy per cent. of the county councillors are without higher education, a large number without any schooling. A vice-governor and a few high police officials were cab-drivers before they were raised to their positions. How is it possible to govern with such men?"

The same paper thinks it would not be a bad thing to abolish flogging in the police courts, since other countries seem to get along very well without it. The *Novoye Slovo* says:

"The worst forms of superstition are still too deep in our system. Think of the mob which, scared by the cholera, destroyed the hospitals and massacred the physicians! Think of the strange rumors which are told—and believed—in years of famine, of the human sacrifices, the burning of witches, the murder of a man who, being confined alive, awoke from his trance! In the latter case even the priest did not know enough to protest and instruct. In our mercantile circles the belief in witchcraft, sooth-saying, fortune-telling, is still rampant,—even people who have visited a high school have the most extraordinary ideas of natural phenomena."

Yet there is a change for the better. The liberty of the press is not nearly as much curtailed throughout the empire as the strict censorship in the capitals and on the Western frontier would lead foreigners to suppose. The influence of the provincial censors is often used in the interest of progress. The old narrow-minded Muscovite party is losing its influence, and the revolutionary element is being converted into a progressive liberal party, which has freed itself from the unripe theories which caused Nihilism to spring into existence. The *Ruskaye Bogatstvo*, St. Petersburg, says:

"People are less inclined to theorize and more willing to criticize and improve existing conditions. Everywhere the aim is to curb arbitrary power, and to substitute stable laws. The provincial press wisely refrains from discussing national questions, and confines itself to criticism of the actions of officials. It is difficult for despotic men to prosecute for a truthful account. The Conservative organs of the capital often accuse the provincial press of 'Liberalism.' They may be assured that there is no abstract party doctrine. Criticism is inspired by practical questions of everyday life only."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Why the French Were Beaten by Germany.—The recent death of General Bourbaki, who, tho of Greek descent, was one of the commanders of the French army in the Franco-Prussian war, has revived a discussion over that struggle. One of the French journals, *Gaulois*, reports an interview with General Bourbaki on his last birthday. Said the General:

"I am a soldier, and always have been one. I shall not, like Trochu, leave memoirs. They would do no good. Our young generation could learn nothing from them, and I do not wish to accuse any one. But my private opinion is this: want of preparation, want of proper organization among our commanders, caused our defeat. When the Republican Government undertook to continue the struggle, it was too late to organize an army. The Emperor Napoleon was quite certain that peace could be preserved. July 12th he said to me: 'Peace is assured, the Spaniards renounce the candidature of the Hohenzollern prince for the throne of Spain. This war would be foolish. Suppose an island rises from the water in the Mediterranean, and Germany wants to occupy it. I resist. While we quarrel over it, it disappears.

Neither France nor Germany would be so foolish as to fight over an island which no longer exists.' Yet July 14 war was declared. Read the official gazette of those days, and the memoirs and reports of those who were responsible, and form your own opinion.

"We had the finest imaginable army at the outbreak of the war; men and officers were used to fighting. But there was no definite plan, we did not mobilize quickly enough, and the general command was inferior. I know that the Germans have worked hard during the last twenty years to remain prepared. Whether the French have been equally active, and are ready for all eventualities, I can not say. I am old and have been away from the army a long time now."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GENERAL BLANCO AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE new captain-general of Cuba, General Blanco, has not been very communicative. Excepting in one instance, he has refused outright to be interviewed on behalf of the press. The lucky interviewer, correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* and himself an officer, was introduced to General Blanco by a Spanish colonel well known as a writer and translator of works on military matters. General Blanco expressed himself, in the main, as follows:

"Tho I am willing to grant this exceptional interview, I must be somewhat reserved, for the position of governor of Cuba is a delicate one."

"It would be foolish to deny, he admitted, that the situation is grave and that Spain has a difficult question to solve. Whether the insurrection will soon be over, no one can say; war is not a mathematical problem that may be solved with certainty. It all depends on the state the Spanish troops are in, and the degree to which the insurgents are organized. The general did not think that his former experience as governor of Cuba will be of much advantage, as the condition of things has changed since then. Yet he hoped that peace is not very far off, as he could make a good impression by carrying out reforms. Autonomy would withdraw from the insurgent forces their best talent. The concessions offered to the Cubans are very great: autonomy is to be almost unrestricted. Cuba will have her own legislature and determine her own estimates and budgets. Spain reserves the right of ratification only. This must end in decentralization and a complete and beneficial change of the administration. Even this may not immediately end the rebellion; but it is certain to weaken the insurgent party very rapidly. The general admitted that the Liberal Sagasta cabinet is willing to grant much more than the Conservatives. Details, however, could not be made public until he had satisfied himself as to the actual condition of affairs in Cuba."

General Blanco was much dissatisfied with the treatment accorded him by the Conservative press in Spain, who did not like his comparatively gentle methods in dealing with the insurgents of the Philippine Islands. The impression that he was unwilling to proceed with unnecessary cruelty is strengthened by an account from a very independent source, Professor Blumentritt, the Austrian Orientalist, who writes in the *Monatsschrift für den Orient*, Vienna, as follows:

"At first the Spaniards were inclined to think that Japan's course in the case of the Philippines was similar to that taken by the United States with regard to Cuba. It has since been proven that Japan's attitude was always a very correct one. No better proof of this is needed than the fact that the insurgents are much in need of arms. Yet recent events in Japan had much influence upon the action of the natives in the Philippines. The people there are of a kindred race, and Japan's victories encouraged them to demand reforms, if not independence. Unfortunately, the chances of reform are remote, because the Spaniards will not admit that their administration needs it. They always look for the cause of uprisings in anything but their own rule. Besides Japan, Freemasonry was blamed for the revolt, but altogether unjustly. The rebels are not opposed to the church. The prov-

ince of Cavita, which was six months in their possession, was likely to become a sort of model Catholic state: the authorities enforced attendance at religious meetings, and mass was read before battle. A number of monks were killed by the exasperated populace, but afterward they were protected. Article 1 of the insurgent program declares that 'all religious orders must leave the country, except the Jesuits, who shall minister to spiritual wants and supervise education.' It was the clergy themselves who caused the arrest of so many people that a rising was inevitable, and the indignation of the natives turned against them. General Blanco was far too lenient in the opinion of the conservative Spanish element. The clergy not only wanted him to arrest still more people, but also to have them shot *en masse*, according to approved Spanish methods. He was almost recalled on account of his leniency. It was lucky for Spain that Cánovas paid no heed to these complaints, else the archipelago would now be lost to Spain."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CASTELAR'S TRIBUTE TO CÁNOVAS.

CASTELAR and Cánovas were for forty years political opponents and close personal friends. For a period of five years, indeed, they did not salute each other; but this was due, Castelar says, to their partisans, not to their own hearts. "There were those who were more Cánovistas than Cánovas and more Castelaristas than Castelar." The shocking tragedy of Cánovas's death has elicited from Castelar a warm eulogy on his friend and opponent, which is published in *La España Moderna* and, in translated form, in *The Living Age*. From an advance proof kindly sent to us, we extract several passages. Castelar writes:

"I have seen the brain of Cánovas, one day radiant with thought, the next pierced by leaden balls and shattered in pieces like an imperfectly baked brick. I have seen those red lips which poured forth the most lofty eloquence, bloodless and tinged with the yellow pallor of the burial candles. I do not wish to see more, for such experiences, such warnings, make us despair for the destiny of our race.

"How many dead ones! In vain the sun shines, the heavens smile, and the waves dash their sparkling foam against the glittering rocks. In vain are the mountains robed in violet and the meadows decked in emerald green. The universe seems like a cruel battle-field, where death reigns with an absolute dominion; and mortals are like sharks, which after having devoured the weaker of their kind tear each other with their destructive jaws, until the ocean is tinged with their blood."

After speaking at some length of their personal relations, Castelar pays this tribute to Cánovas as a defender of freedom and an opponent of the reactionaries:

"No one understands Cánovas like one who has been his opponent, and has thus been obliged to know and define his views in order to know and define his own. Cánovas at the time of his death was preparing himself, by an intuition natural to his character, for immortality. And dying, firm in his belief in conservative principles—for him unchangeable—in the prerogatives of the historic throne, in the supremacy of the Catholic worship, in the respect due to ancient traditions, he yet thought that all this could not endure unless to it were united individual rights, the popular jury, and universal suffrage.

"He remained firmly fixed in this opinion, in spite of the fact that many of his colleagues were bitterly opposed to it; and I cite this personal fortitude of Cánovas in support of his democratic principles rather than words spoken in private conversation which I have no right to use; I point also to the visible example given by his policy at the head of the Government, when the fierce tempests and storms of the ocean of liberty broke in full strength. He has been tempted many times—and cruel darts have been aimed against him by calumny, as murderous as the bullets of the infamous assassin—to revive again the Caesarist code of the first period of the restoration, a code which would convert the rights of all into the privileges of the few; but if a vertigo of this sort gave him a passing indisposition, his firm will and clear judgment resisted all these importunities, and freedom of speech

as well as the freedom of the press has remained inviolate amid the reverses of war and the upheavals of state.

"I cite the freedom of the press as being most clamorous against him, as well as most annoying to all statesmen, indispensable as we may feel it to be. The same thing was true of another right, for which we fought terrible battles last year—the freedom of teaching from a professor's chair. This was threatened by formidable enemies, in his last turbulent government, but was preserved completely. He needed a sure head and a firm will, surrounded as he was by sectarians who would rather have had him open a tavern or a gaming-house than a church or a Protestant school, to recognize the right of a professor in Barcelona or Salamanca—the one anathematized by his bishop, the other dismissed by his rector—to think and teach according to his beliefs, in harmony with the decrees initiated by the creative revolution of September and established in the hope of the restoration and exaltation of our democracy under a liberal government.

"Cánovas did this, not from mere arbitrary caprice, but with the most honorable conviction determining the complex acts of the last period of his life and the final phase of his beliefs."

POLITICAL UNREST IN GERMANY.

FOR some time past the cable has been informing American readers that unrest and discontent are rife in Germany, and excerpts from newspapers are given in support of this assertion. The majority of the nation are said to be dissatisfied with the Emperor, with the Chancellor, with the foreign and internal policy of the empire; the South Germans, it is alleged, are anxious to loosen the bond which holds them to Prussia. In England it is taken for granted that the German people are preparing themselves for open revolt, that the German Empire is in imminent danger, and that its prosperity will be as short-lived as it is unreal. A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* expresses himself to the following effect:

The Germans are a dissatisfied people because they have foolishly undertaken to join in competition for trade and industries with richer nations. Their poverty is very crushing, but it did not make itself felt to such an extent as to-day when the Prussians were still content to be a home-keeping race of peasants. The Germans really wish to be as wealthy and free from care as the English, and their wish can not be gratified. Out of a population of 32,000,000 in Prussia, only some 37,000 have incomes of over £1,525 [\$7,625] per year. Incomes of over £475 [\$2,375] are confined to one in every 500 individuals. So poor a nation must necessarily object to the high taxation necessary for a large fleet and army.

The writer also expresses himself confident that there is much poverty and squalor somewhere in German cities, tho foreign visitors may not see it, and that the orderly appearance of the cities is not real. He says:

"Everything seems so orderly, so solid, so imposing, there is so little squalor and so much finery, there are so many magnificent bridges, railway stations, and public buildings, that one is apt to imagine a kind of American wealth behind all this outward show. Indeed, we recently heard a distinguished American compare the order, the cleanliness, the well-governed appearance of the great German cities with the litter and disorder of New York, very much to the disadvantage of the American city. But, he went on to say, when he asked some questions about this in a certain large city of South Germany, he was told: 'We keep extreme poverty and obvious squalor deliberately in the background.'"

In *The Contemporary Review* a writer expresses himself as confident that the Emperor cares for no one but the feudal *junkers*, and adds:

"This has caused the whole south of Germany, as well as every liberal citizen in the empire, to be 'agin the Government,' and to hate the very name of Prussian. The gradual growth of discontent and hatred of the Prussians in South Germany has assumed greater proportions year after year, until it has become a very dangerous factor in German politics, as the most competent

judges of the situation in the Fatherland now openly acknowledge. The next general election in Germany will produce quite unexpected results, unexpected by the Prussian Junkers and the Emperor's *entourage*; the united, almost unanimous, opposition of an angry and indignant people against the authority of the Government."

The Spectator, however, doubts that the Liberal elements will speedily recover from their reverses, and a scrutiny of the German press reveals that the "restless" editorials are chiefly confined to the opposition papers, whose chief grievance is that the Government will not reveal its program regarding naval expenditure, upon which the Radical and Clerical parties intend to build their demands. Theodor Barth, editor of the *Nation*, who has so far refused to attack the unknown plans of the Government, and is hauled over the coals by his fellow Radical Richter in the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, replies as follows:

"I am accused of trying to get free trade or even Liberalism from the Government for a few 'canoes.' I will acknowledge that I am willing to give a good many canoes for that. But how foolish to expect that the whole fiscal system will be changed for a few ships, especially as the Government does not even know its own mind, and in the face of the party muddles in Parliament."

At the Socialist congress some members demanded the publication of a pamphlet against the navy estimates, to be used for election purposes. The referent Pfannkuch replied:

"If the question of the navy estimates becomes acute, such a pamphlet shall certainly be published. But we can not write it before we know what the estimates will be like. The naval cabinet has not been good enough to tell us before any one else. When the plans for the increase of the fleet are divulged, we will use them for the elections."

Similar discontent is expressed in the clerical, Polish, and other opposition organs, and they have been quoted freely in England and, *via* England, in America. The papers supporting the Government talk very differently. The *Kölnische Zeitung* points out that Germany expends only \$3 *per capita* on her defenses, France \$4.50, England \$4.75. The *Post*, Berlin, claims that the opposition is compelled to hunt up causes for grumbling, and advises the Government to be careful even in small matters. The *Hamburger Correspondent* says Eugen Richter and other habitual oppositionists, unable to prove the alleged absolutist tendency of the Government, are compelled to hunt up "circumstantial evidence" for their purpose. The alleged anti-national movement in South Germany is confined to the *Vaterland* and its editor, Dr. Sigel, who has been severely censured in the Bavarian chamber. The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, the principal organ of the South German National-Liberals, denies that the people wish to curtail the power of the princes, or that there is any reason to fear that the princes will ask more than their constitutional rights. It says:

"In so well ordered a country as Germany no well informed monarch will attempt to enforce his own personal wishes against those of the people. But it is the duty and the right of the Emperor to pick out among the hundred and one aims of the people those which politically weigh most heavily. Considering the fact that a very large number of our parliamentarians are the servile slaves of village interests, we absolutely need a monarch to direct us in national affairs. . . . The German constitution demands that the Emperor and the princes shall take note of public opinion, and seek to direct it. If public opinion persists in error, they must not weary but redouble their efforts in the right direction. If any one likes to call this a 'conflict,' he may do so; but it is certainly not a constitutional conflict. . . . We maintain, once for all, that now as ever the people and the princes know how to argue out a question peaceably in the German states."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, doubts that even a conflict with the Parliament would seriously shake the German Empire, as the

success of William I.'s defiance of the Prussian Parliament, and the obvious benefits which Germany reaped then, are still fresh in the memory of men.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LEROY-BEAULIEU ON EUROPEAN ALLIANCES AND PROSPECTS.

IN the nature of things, the comments of the daily press upon political events of international significance deal only with their more striking features. The profounder problems to which they are an index require more careful and elaborate treatment from the pen of experienced students. Such treatment of the relation between the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance, and the effects of these rival combinations upon European relations, is found in a new book published by the historian and publicist, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, whose influence in France is very great. The title of the book is "*Études Russes et Européennes*," and every topic recently debated so animatedly receives attention at his hands.

He agrees with the accepted view that the Dual Alliance is essentially non-aggressive and defensive. He thinks that the late Czar, in originating it, really intended to prevent a European war. He had to overcome many obstacles, and the enemies of Russia and France feared that the alliance would be a menace to Europe. To summarize the author's judgment:

As a matter of fact it was the Triple Alliance which threatened the European situation. There was ground for apprehension in the undisclosed nature of the treaty upon which the alliance was based. Since the conclusion of the Franco-Russian treaty, peace is not the generous gift of the German Chancellor, but the logical, inevitable result of the existing condition. Equilibrium has been restored. To exaggerate the importance of the Dual Alliance is as misleading as to minimize it. The present frontiers will not be altered, and the great injustice of 1871 will not be rectified. But France ought not to be constantly dreaming of revenge and judging developments from that narrow standpoint. It is true that Russia benefits more from the alliance than does France, but it is surely of prime importance that, first, Europe should be assured of the maintenance of peace, and, second, that France should occupy a proper place in international relations.

At this point, M. Leroy-Beaulieu emphasizes a point not generally considered—namely, that the rehabilitation of the so-called European concert is directly due to the treaty of alliance between France and Russia. He says, in effect:

The reestablishment of the concert was little short of a diplomatic miracle, and yet this miracle was accomplished by those who had suspected and distrusted each other. To Nicholas II. Europe is indebted for the renewal of the almost extinct concert. France has cooperated with him and has herself taken the right place in the concert. Still, while hailing it with enthusiasm, it is essential to recognize that the solution of great problems is beyond the powers of the concert. It is of necessity limited to the preservation of the *status quo* and the guaranteeing of general security.

Regarding the different powers, M. Leroy-Beaulieu says that England alone has interests antagonistic to those of other countries. She is anxious to hasten the dismemberment of Turkey, while Russia justly believes that the ultimate realization of her designs in that direction will be best promoted by a passive policy for the time being. It is natural that England should suspect any peace favored by Russia, but unfortunately this conflict of interests appears certain to prove of long duration. The author adds:

The chief object of French diplomacy should be the promotion of a close understanding between Russia and Austria. Tho they belong to different alliances, France and Austria should not seek to weaken each other. It is preeminently to French advantage to help in bringing Russia and Austria together. Austria must remain a central European power, and must not aim at extension

in an Eastern direction. The thing to be prevented is the shifting of Germany toward central Europe.

And how about Franco-German relations? The author, while a patriotic Frenchman, frowns upon the Chauvinism of his countrymen and warns them against fostering the policy of retaliation. He says that it is vain to expect a voluntary retrocession of the lost provinces, because that which is taken by the sword is generally recovered only by the sword, and it is equally useless to think about a war for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, since the Dual Alliance is in the interest of peace rather than of war. What, then, should be the attitude of France? To condense the author's reasoning again:

Prior to the war of 1870 there existed a natural mediator between France and Germany. Alsace was a link, a bond of union between the two countries, and faithfully did she fulfil her mission. The Germans closed this window in 1870, and since then the same province has been a dividing force. It is necessary to find a substitute, another agency of reconciliation and mutual sympathy, and this is discoverable in science, literature, and art alone. Against an intellectual intimacy between the two countries there ought to be no objection. Germany has not ceased to be a great and civilized government, and in the realm of scientific activity she has retained her old supremacy. It is thoughtless in so many Frenchmen to see nothing but the military side of Germany; Bismarckism has by no means wiped out her general culture. Nothing can be gained by preaching relentless hatred of everything German. If the French were badly defeated in 1870, the fault was their own, and they ought not to inflict still greater losses on the nation by running counter to the French spirit and genius, so hospitable to the achievements of other peoples. Wherever we find a useful or beautiful work of art or of letters, let us open our schools and theaters to it—above all our schools. The youth of France has no instinctive animosity toward Germany, and it would be wicked to cultivate enmity. No, let the French of the new generation go to Germany, learn to appreciate and respect her, and profit by her example in those fields where she has outstripped others by virtue of her mental greatness.

In fine, M. Leroy-Beaulieu advocates not only peace, but intellectual and moral union with Germany. The question of the provinces he would leave to time and the logic of events. What he insists upon is that to make this matter paramount in present diplomacy is to obstruct national progress and introduce confusion and danger into European relations.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A FEW months ago two miserly women, mother and daughter, were murdered in Berlin. The murderer is still missing. The mother had willed her very considerable fortune to her daughter. The daughter had excluded her mother and all her relations, appointing no heir. This makes the state heir. The poor relations, however, protest, as there is no proof that the mother died first. The only person who could solve this knotty question is Göuczy, the murderer, and he has private reasons of his own for keeping in the background.

In connection with the recent prosecution for libel on behalf of the King of the Belgians against the Hamburg *Echo*, it is worth remembering that most countries have laws which render such proceedings possible. Thus Most, the famous anarchist agitator, was sentenced to eighteen months hard labor in England for libeling Alexander III. after that Russian monarch's assassination. The *Lustige Blätter*, a German comic weekly, was confiscated at the newstands in Paris quite recently because it contained a picture thought to be a libel upon President Faure, and the editor of a Turkish paper published in Paris was also prosecuted some time ago for libeling the Sultan.

GLASENAPP'S *Neue Militärische Blätter* gives an interesting account of some experiments made with the new rifles and guns in Russia. A company of 100 men provided with ball cartridges advanced at a rapid pace against two batteries represented by dummies. The men were not told the distance, but were halted at 1,700 and 1,000 meters. At 1,700 meters the company fired 1,296 shots, of which only ten hit six of the targets representing gunners. At 1,000 meters 1,080 shots were fired and ten targets were hit by 20 bullets. A battery was then ordered to fire at dummies representing a company of infantry. At 1,700 meters 46 projectiles damaged 90 dummies, at 1,000 meters 64 shots hit 37 targets. The infantry men were not specially picked men, but in real war their score would probably be even smaller considering that many would be reserve men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHORT LIFE OF NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

THE German Emperor, according to an unconfirmed but widely discussed report, has been driven to remonstrate against misrepresentation in the English press. Apropos of this, *The Spectator*, London, declares that newspaper criticism is as perishable as the paper upon which it is printed. We condense its remarks as follows:

Even among English politicians there are a good many who, if they had but the power, would delight in following William II.'s example. A living English statesman of the first rank is said to read all notices of himself and his speeches, and to be not only hurt, but seriously enraged when these notices are hostile. Few men have broader minds than Abraham Lincoln, but he was compelled to take refuge in a systematic refusal to read newspapers. Napoleon, like Mohammed, punished libelers with merciless severity, and the whole dueling system of the Continent and America is based upon the theory that no one can be expected to bear ridicule or insult in words without inflicting condign and immediate punishment.

There are men highly placed in the world, and entirely innocent of offense, who believe that a newspaper attack can blast their careers, who do not give the community credit for any acumen whatever, and who apparently can not realize in the least that nothing is so evanescent in its influence as criticism. We confess that this state of mind perplexes us, especially in the very strong. What could it matter to Tennyson in the height of his reputation what anybody said or wrote about his poetry, or why should the German Emperor, with his endless prerogatives and his millions of soldiers, care for five minutes whether he is criticized or not? His subjects will judge him by the result of his action, not by anybody's pamphlet, still less by what any toper, reeling out of the beershop, may say of him; and if they judge him wrongly for an hour, as they judged his grandfather for years, what does it signify? We suppose the truth is that that healthy pride which is the best prophylactic against sensitiveness to criticism has its root in the foundations of character, and can not be planted there, but must spring of itself; and that insensibility, which is the worst defense, is, like a physical thick skin, a matter of structure alone, as independent of training in the mental region as it is in the physical region of climate.

A German Defense of American Bicycles.—German manufacturers are beginning to feel seriously in their home markets the competition of our iron and steel industries. Many of them have not scrupled to make use of the well-worn trick of depreciating the articles of their competitors. But a lecture is read them on this subject by the *Kleine Journal*, Berlin, which refers to the phenomenal importation of American bicycles, and then says:

"We would be the last to censure an industry for seeking to rid itself of a competitor, but the battle must be fought decently and honestly if the sympathy of the public is to be gained. We wish to direct a word of warning to the cycle manufacturers, and hope to do them more service than if we were to undertake an unskilful defense of German and unjustifiable depreciation of the foreign wheels. Injustice to the American could only hurt the German in the eyes of all fair-minded persons. The German can learn a great deal from the American. The latter is much more enterprising, knowing that a single successful venture will pay for many failures, and many a good idea is executed in America while it would have been forgotten here because German capitalists fear risk. We can learn something by examining the mistakes of the Americans, too.

"Almost the only argument brought forward against American machines is their cheapness. It happens that many American firms build 20,000 and more machines a year. Moreover, they do not build a dozen different styles, but confine themselves to one light gentleman's and one lady's pattern. Hence they can work

with special machinery, which is too expensive to have it built for the manufacture of a dozen different patterns of the same article.

"True, the bicycle industry is in a bad way just now in America, on account of overproduction and the cutting of prices. But the same danger threatens us here. We do not, of course, mean to say that all cheap machines are good or all American bicycles good. We only wish to show that an American wheel must not be regarded inferior because it is cheap."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Saxe's Parody on Emerson's "Brahma."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—

I have just seen in DIGEST for October 30 a quotation from *The Independent* of Longfellow's bright parody on the first verse of Emerson's "Red Slayer," as it appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*. Some time after its appearance I spent an evening with John G. Saxe. He proposed, he said, to try his hand at the "Red Slayer," and had a verse on the first and another half finished on the second line. I remember the first verse as he recited it, but not much of the second. It was:

"If the Red Slayer think he slay,
His thinking so should go some way
To prove the matter yea or nay.
But if he think the matter out,
And is of opinion that he doubt,
Then no matter what the Slayer said,
The Red Slayer is 'nary red.'

"Or if the slain think he is slain,
His thinking so should make it plain," etc.

I do not know whether the effort was carried out, but should be very glad to see the production if completed. H. BURR CRANDALL.
BOSTON, MASS.

Kipling's "Recessional" Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—

Relative to your charge of "inconsequence" in the two lines of Kipling's "Recessional"—

"Judge of the nations spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget,"

and in connection with your recent statement that "a commentary with the poem is necessary to redeem it from the charge of inconsequence at this particular point" (*LITERARY DIGEST*, October 30, 1897, p. 806), I beg to present the following for the consideration of those interested in the matter:

Inconsequence is a want of logical relation between the parts of a sentence, due to the second term not being in proper sequence to the first. (Inconsequent, Lat. *inconsequens*, from *in* = not, *con* = cum, together, and *sequens*, pr. part. of *sequor* = to follow.) The question of inconsequence, therefore, is not to be determined by the actual value of the individual words "spare" and "forget," but by their relatively connected use in reference to one subject. The relation in this case is determined by the conjunction "lest," and the question of inconsequence rests upon the value that rightfully belongs to this word. "Lest" is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon expression *dhy' laes dhe* (later *thiles the*) = for the reason less that; where *dhy'* (= for the reason) is the instrumental case of the definite article, *laes* (= less), and *dhe* (= that) is the indeclinable relative. At a later period *dhy'* was dropped, *laes* became *les*, and coalescing with *the* became *les the*, then *leste*, and finally *lest*. Its essential nature is to act as a conjunction by asserting the reason why two sentences are in consequent relation. Its original meaning was "for the reason less that," and its present value may be conveyed by the words "for fear that."

The theme of Kipling's lines is, therefore, that God will yet spare the nation, and delay His righteous judgments against her, on the grounds that her sins may only be due to a momentary state of forgetfulness, rather than a wanton disregard of His laws. The plea is "spare yet—lest we forget" and are cut off without chance for repentance.

Such a plea is well warranted by the Scripture narrative of God's dealings with Nineveh (Jonah iii. 2-10). Nineveh forgot God, and was yet given forty days in which to repent. Kipling's lines are not inconsequent in pleading for a similar delay of judgment, lest England too had, in like manner, forgotten her responsibility and obligation to the "Judge of the nation." G. G. FAUGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 30, 1897.

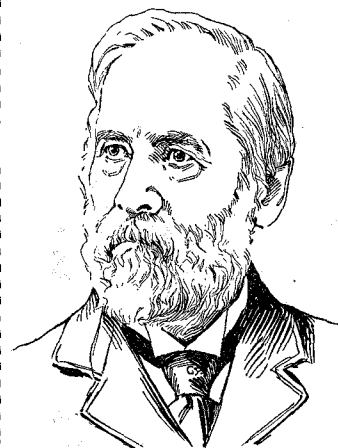
[We do not care to prolong the discussion, but avail ourselves of the prerogative generally accorded women and editors of saying the last word. The meaning of "spare" in the connection in which Kipling uses it is, evidently, refrain from punishing. The significance of "lest" is, in order that not. The refrain in the first and second stanzas is equivalent to: Be with us yet in order that we may not forget; the clear implication being that, if God be not with us, we shall forget. The refrain as modified in the third stanza is equivalent to: Refrain from punishing us in order that we may not forget—the implication being that we shall forget if God does punish us. Now, whatever the theologians may say about future punishment, they all hold that God's punishments in this life are disciplinary, for the very purpose of making us remember. We do not agree with Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly that the "Recessional" is trash, but it does not seem to us faultless, and we prefer to stick to the refrain of the first two stanzas when we come to the third.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]



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but 32 per cent. when contrasted with the like total in 1894 and 41 per cent. when comparison is made with the same week in 1893, nearly two months after the panic ended. This week's clearings are 14 per cent. larger than the corresponding total in 1892, a year of exceptionally large business, and 2.5 per cent. larger than in 1891. They are, however, nearly 11 per cent. smaller than in the second week of November, 1890, when the total was \$1,510,000,000, which has been exceeded only once, by the total \$1,512,000,000 in the third week of December, 1892, the top of the wave of speculation prior to the panic of 1893."—*Bradstreet's, November 13.*

Improvement and Delay.—"Colder and more stormy weather, so long needed to accelerate distribution of winter goods, has materially helped in some quarters, and the resulting improvement in retail trade is mentioned in nearly every Northern despatch this week, so that orders to fill stocks have been encouraging, and in some branches the multitude of demands for immediate delivery show that the distribution to consumers has already gone much beyond the expectations of dealers. But this is not yet the general rule, and with many complaints of delayed trade from other quarters there still remains the extensive shrinkage caused by fever and quarantines at the South. It is, therefore, the more surprising that the volume of all payments through clearing-houses continues about as large as in 1892, and 16.7 per cent. larger than last year. Railroad earnings also nearly equal those of 1892 for the first week of November, and half the mileage in the United States shows earnings in October of \$50,354,496, or 8 per cent. larger than last year, and 2.2 per cent. larger than 1892. Speculative markets feel disappoint-

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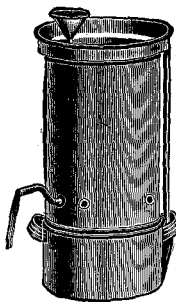
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can avail themselves of it.—EDITOR.

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We will mail on application, free information
how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling
hair, and remove scalp diseases. Address,
Alteneheim Medical Dispensary
Dept. L.Z., Box 779, Cincinnati, O.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure
for Asthma and Hay Fever in the wonderful
Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on
the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are
really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Mar-
tinsburg, West Va., writes that it cured him of
Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Hon. L.
G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three
years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in
Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down
night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at
once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the *Far-
mer's Magazine*, was also cured when he could
not lie down for fear of choking, being always
worse in Hay-fever season. Others of our
readers give similar testimony, proving it truly a
wonderful remedy. If you suffer from Asthma
or Hay-fever we advise you to send your address
to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway,
New York, who to prove its power will send a
Large Case by mail free to every reader of THE
LITERARY DIGEST who needs it. All they ask
in return is that when cured yourself you will
tell your neighbors about it. It costs you
nothing and you should surely try it.

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ment because prices do not rise further and faster,
but it is fortunate for producers and dealers that
the experience of some past years in that respect
has not been repeated. There is nothing to cause
general reaction, the purchasing power of the peo-
ple is gradually increasing, and after the lull which
follows extensive replenishment of stock, trade
should give ample evidence of that increase."—
Dun's Review, November 13.

Course of Prices.—"Other favorable features are
the continued firmness of and activity in wool,
iron, and steel. The heavy output of iron and
moderate reduction of stocks last month suggest
the improbability of the advance in prices of iron
and steel next year which so many have hoped
for. The slight reaction in the price of cotton, in
view of the extreme depression to which that
staple had been subjected, attracts attention as
the possible beginning of the end of the prolonged
decline. Already there is an improvement in
prices of and demand for cotton yarns.

"The unfavorable influences in prices move-
ments this week are declines for cottons and print-
cloths, the latter touching the lowest price on
record. Wheat, lard, and lead are also lower, and
wire nails have been shaded. There is a long list
of staples for which prices are practically un-
changed. The more important advances are con-
fined to Indian corn, oats, hops, and turpentine.

"Out of 98 staple articles of merchandise and
produce, live stock, etc., 46, nearly one half, de-
creased in price during October, 28 were practically
unchanged, and 24 higher. *Bradstreet's* prices in-
dex number for November 1 is 79,145, a shade less
than on October 1 last, thus recording the first
check to the general upward movement of prices
which began in June last."—*Bradstreet's*, Novem-
ber 13.

Business Failures.—"Failures for the first week
in November were \$3,009,367, against \$2,306,351 last
year; manufacturing \$1,408,56, against \$963,203,
and trading \$1,462,856, against \$1,273,108 last year.
Failures for the week have been 291 in the United
States against 276 last year [*Bradstreet's* 273 to
223 last week, 258 last year]."—*Dun's Review*, No-
vember 13.

Canadian Trade.—"Mild weather tends to re-
tard general trade in some lines in the province of
Ontario, but greatly facilitates fall farm work.
Montreal jobbers report a seasonable activity, and
the Nova Scotia coal trade has been active for two
months. There are 33 business failures reported
throughout the Canadian Dominion this week,
compared with 34 last week, 44 in the week one
year ago, and 45 two years ago [*Dun's Review*, 24
to 46 last year]. Bank clearings at Montreal, Tor-
onto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and St. John,
N. B., amount to \$30,682,000 this week, 8 per cent.
more than last week, but 15.4 per cent. larger than
the corresponding total one year ago."—*Brad-
street's*, November 13.

They Ridicule It.

**Many People Ridicule the Idea of
an Absolute Cure for Dyspepsia
and Stomach Troubles.**

**Ridicule, However, is Not Argument and
Facts are Stubborn Things.**

Stomach troubles are so common and in many
cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to
look with suspicion on any remedy claiming
to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia
and indigestion. Many such pride themselves
on their acuteness in never being humbugged,
especially on medicines.

This fear of being humbugged may be carried
too far; so far, in fact, that many persons suf-
fer for years with weak digestion rather than
risk a little time and money in faithfully test-
ing the claims of a preparation so reliable and
universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly
different in one important respect from ordi-
nary proprietary medicines for the reason that
they are not a secret patent medicine; no secret
is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows
them to contain the natural digestive ferments,
pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, golden
seal, bismuth, hydrastis, and nux. They are
not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on
any organ, but they cure indigestion on the
common-sense plan of digesting the food eaten
promptly, thoroughly, before it has time to
ferment, sour, and cause the mischief. This is
the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure
indigestion and stomach troubles because they
act entirely upon the bowels, whereas the
whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after meals,
digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food
not digested or half digested is poison, as it
creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of
the heart, loss of flesh and appetite, and many
other troubles which are often called by some
other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at
50 cents per package. Address Stuart Co.,
Marshall, Mich., for book on stomach diseases
or ask your druggist for it.

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KENOSHA, tricity, etc.
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it clean with **SAPOLIO**.
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a solid cake of scouring soap.



Current Events.

Monday, November 8.

United States Supreme Court decisions deny the appeal of Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lamont in April, 1895, and overrule the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Alabama, Midland and Georgia Railroad long-and-short haul case. Judge Grosscup, Chicago, decides that the World's Columbian Exposition Company is not responsible for losses of French exhibitors by the fire of January 8, 1894. . . . Dr. W. F. Godfrey Hunter receives formal appointment as Minister to Guatemala and Honduras. . . . A jury is secured in the Thorn-Nack murder trial, New York city.

Marshal Blanco issues an edict granting full pardon to all Cuban rebels who have been persecuted for rebellion; the trial by court-martial of the crew of the *Competitor* is postponed. . . . A cousin of Captain Dreyfus, the deported French officer, commits suicide in Paris, with his wife and three daughters.

Tuesday, November 9.

The Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note allays fear of hostilities. . . . Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party arrive in Washington for Bering Sea negotiations and conference on other matters. . . . Philadelphia select council follows the common council in "jamming through" the bill to lease the city gas-works; opponents file an application for an injunction to prevent the mayor and other officers from effecting the lease. . . . Mrs. Augusta Nack makes a confession regarding the murder of William Guldensuppe, New York.

Premier Sagasta says that Spain would regard an occasion for war with the United States as a grave misfortune. . . . Lord Salisbury, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, London, speaks of African and Eastern policy. . . . Count Nishi succeeds Count Okum as Foreign Minister of Japan.

Wednesday, November 10.

The seal conference between experts of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States opens in Washington. . . . Secretary Sherman again demands from Peru prompt settlement of the McCord claim. . . . Messrs. Dingley, Dolliver, Russell, and others speak at the dinner of the Home Market Club, Boston. . . . The appellate division of the supreme court of New York decides that affidavits in defective form invalidate proceedings against coal trust magnates.

Galif Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, is dismissed by the Sultan. . . . Disorder causes another suspension of the sitting of the Reichsrath.

Thursday, November 11.

Statistics showing rapid decrease of the seal herd are presented to the conference at Washington. . . . Premier Laurier and Secretary of State Sherman confer on relations between Canada and the United States. . . . The President appoints C. P. Bryan, of Illinois, Minister to China. . . . The California supreme court grants a respite to Charles Durrant, sentenced to death for murder. . . . Robert T. Lincoln is chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Pullman Palace Car Company. . . . The illness of a juror makes a new trial necessary in the Thorn-Nack case. . . . The Presbytery at New Brunswick, N. J., accepts the resignation of Prof. Charles W. Shields from the church because he signed the petition for a liquor license for Princeton Inn.

A German war-ship is preparing to go to Haiti to enforce the demand for indemnity for the imprisonment of the German Lueders.

Friday, November 12.

Steps toward the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Canada are taken in Washington. . . . President McKinley issues a proclamation suspending the collection of discriminating tonnage dues on Mexican vessels. . . . General George S. Batcheller is appointed to represent the United States on the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal. . . . Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, signs the ordinance providing for the lease of the city gas works. . . . Cases against Sheriff Martin and deputies are continued until the January term of court at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

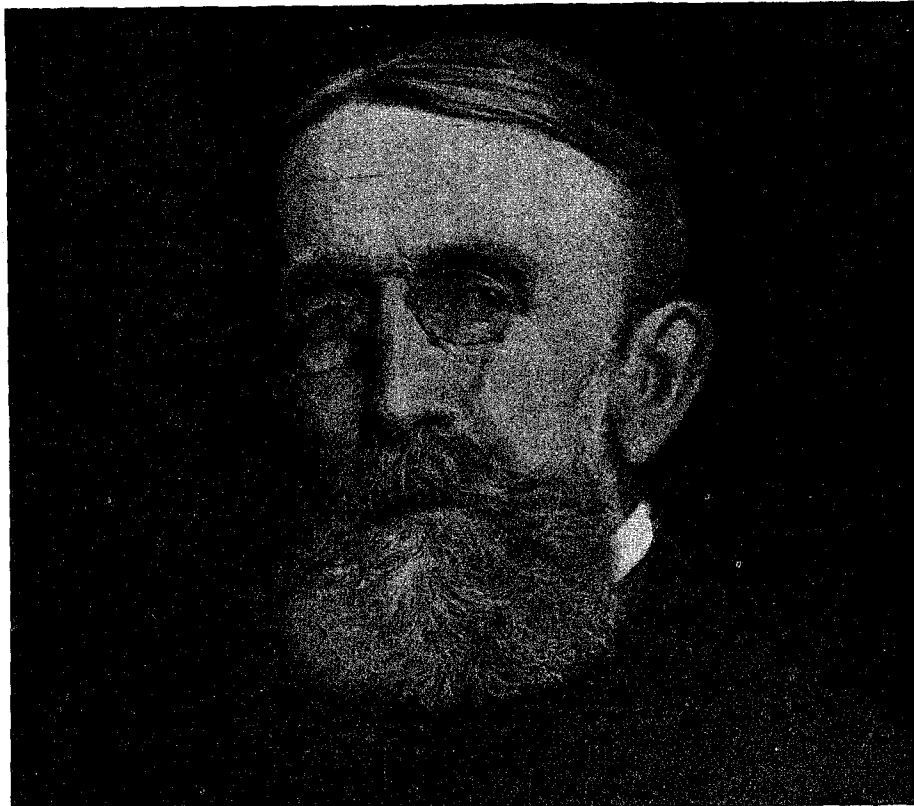
Spain's money supplies from London and Paris are said to have been cut off. . . . Berlin authorities confiscate the Anarchist paper, *Neueste Leben*.

Saturday, November 13.

Neither side is able to score in the Yale-Harvard football game, Cambridge, Mass. . . . Pennsylvania monuments on the Chickamauga

A Preacher's Discovery.

Dr. Blosser, who has for many years made a specialty of catarrhal diseases, has discovered a remedy that cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis, etc. It is a penetrating, healing smoke vapor that goes directly to every affected spot, destroys the germs, and heals the mucous membrane. Any reader of the LITERARY DIGEST who will address Dr. J. W. Blosser & Company, 11, 12 and 13 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga., will receive, postpaid, a three days' trial treatment free.



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It is remarkable that Mr. Warner has been able to everywhere secure the most famous writers, scholars, and thinkers, each to write upon that particular author or subject upon which he is recognized as the living master.

What an imposing array! There is Henry James, the novelist, Mr. Howells' friend and co-worker; Charles Eliot Norton, Harvard's great Dante scholar; Prof. Dowden, the eminent Shakesperian critic; Prof. Waldstein, of Cambridge University (England); Mr. Lecky, Prof. Mahaffy, and Leslie Stephen, the three foremost living historians of England, and John B. McMaster, Carl Schurz, and Mr. Rhodes, who hold a similar position in this country; and then, again, a wide company of delightful interpreters of literature, with John Burroughs at their head.

From across the water comes an equally distinguished list, which includes Andrew Lang, Dr. Garnett, the late Dr. R. H. Hutton, the long-time editor of the London *Spectator*, and Prof. Mackail, of Oxford; Paul Bourget, M. Brunetiere, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; Francisque Sarcey, the dramatic critic; and Edouard Rod, undoubtedly the four

foremost living critics of France; and Prince Wolkonsky, the most notable of the younger school of Russian litterateurs.

There are such famous theologians as Archdeacon Farrar, of London, and Dr. Lyman Abbott and Canon Ainger, and great scholars like Prof. Royce, of Harvard; Prof. Evans, of Munich, Germany; Dr. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins; and ex-president Andrew D. White, now our ambassador to Germany.

It will be of interest to the many of our readers who have been carefully following the progress of this monumental work to know that its completion is near at hand. Two-thirds of the volumes are now ready for delivery, and the entire Library will be in a few weeks. Then, as our readers are aware, the extremely low introductory price just now available through Harper's Weekly Club, for the purpose of acquainting the public with the high character and value of the Library, will be withdrawn. The price will be advanced on December 1st, and we feel that there are few that can afford not to investigate the present opportunity to secure this extraordinary work upon the easiest possible terms. A postal card addressed to the Harper's Weekly Club, at 93 Fifth Avenue, New York, will secure full particulars regarding the Library, and the exceptionally advantageous offer which, for the month of November only, the Club is able to make to those who become members.

battle-field are dedicated. . . . The United States circuit court of appeals, St. Louis, decides that boycotting is illegal, Judge Caldwell dissenting. . . . Banks fail at Antigo, Wis.; English, Leavenworth, and Marengo, Ind. . . . Illinois miners decide to resume the strike. . . . Two Indians and a half-breed are lynched at Williamsport, No. Dak.

Relations between Bulgaria and Turkey are strained. . . . Turkey is informed that Russia will demand arrears of Russo-Turkish war indemnity if the Porte applies any part of the Greek war indemnity to increasing Turkish armament.

Sunday, November 14.

Postmaster-General Gary's report recommends the establishment of postal savings-banks and curtailment of second-class matter; receipts of the department for the year were \$82,665,492, expenditures \$64,077,242.

The government of Haiti concludes a loan of \$4,000,000 with a New York banking house at 9 per cent., paper currency to be destroyed.

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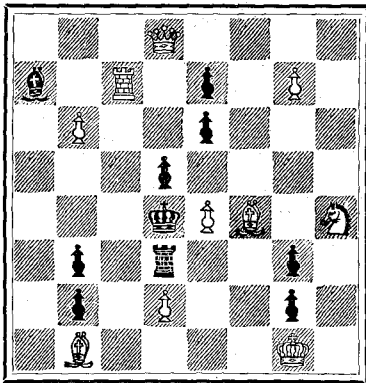
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 239.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Ten Pieces.

K on Q 5; B on Q R 2; R on Q 6; Ps on K 2 and 3, K Kt 6 and 7, Q 4, Q Kt 6 and 7.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on K Kt sq; Q on Q 8; Bs on K B 4, Q Kt sq; Kt on K R 4; R on Q B 7; Ps on K 4, K Kt 7, Q 2, Q Kt 6. White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

- No. 233.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. R-Q B 3 | 2. R-Q 6 |
| 1. K x R | 2. R-K 6, mate |
| 1. K-K 4 or 5 | 2. R-B 4, mate |
| 1. Q x Q | 2. B x Q, mate |
| 1. Q x R ch | 2. R-B 5, mate |
| 1. Q-B 5 | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; "Spifficator," New York City; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; W. J. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; J. M. Fernandez, New York City; V. Brent, New Orleans.

Comments: "Worthy of its distinguished author"—M. W. H. "Hard to beat"—I. W. B. "Especially beautiful"—S. "A poem in Chess"—F. S. F.

The trap Q-K R 7 caught the very large majority of our solvers. It was strange that some of the "old birds" should have been ensnared so easily. The reply is Q-B 5.

- No. 234.
- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Q-R 7 | 2. Q-K 7 ch | 3. B x P mate |
| 1. K-K 4 | 2. K-B 4 must | 3. Kt or P Kt 4, mate |
| 1. K-B 4 | 2. any | 3. Kt-B 4, mate |
| 1. B x Q | 2. K-Q 6 | 3. B-K6, mate |
| 1. B x Kt | 2. K moves | 3. P-Kt 4, mate |
| 1. Kt x R | 2. Q-K 7 ch | 3. Kt-Kt 4, mate |
| | 2. K-Q 6 | 3. Q-K 6, mate |
| | 2. K-B 4 | 3. Q x P, mate |
| | 2. B-K 4 | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., the Rev. I. W. B., "Spifficator," C. F. P., Dr. W. S.

F. W. J. B., J. M. F.; V. B., J. G. O'Callahan, Low Moor, Va.; the Hon. J. J. Mayfield, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Comments: "As exquisite a three-mover as I have yet solved"—M. W. H. "Exceptionally fine"—I. W. B. "Magnificently constructed"—S. "Another good one"—C. F. P. "One of the most interesting and illusive problems I have ever seen"—J. G. O'C.

This problem has so many "Tries," each one of which is spoiled by only one move, that we are not surprised that so few of our solvers got it. The first "try" suggested is R-B 2, answered by Kt-B 6; 2d, Q-Kt 5, stopped by B-K 4; 3d, Q-Kt 6, also balked by B-K 4, as follows: 1, Q-Kt 6, B-K 4; 2, Q-K R 6, B any on diagonal except B 5; 4, Q-Q 8; this is very promising, but P-Q 6 is an effectual reply.

"Ramus," Carbondale, Ill., got 231. J. M. Fernandez solved 231 and 232. C. Lemon, New York City, sent solutions of 229 and 230.

The Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo., sends correct solution of 232. The Revs. C. O. Lamson, Aibion, Neb., and J. A. Tomkins, Natrona, Pa., were successful with 230 and 231. Mr. Tomkins also got 229.

In giving solution of 229 we omitted one of the finest variations:

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt-K 5 | 2. Q-B sq ch | 3. B-K B 3, mate |
| 1. Kt-B 4 | 2. K-K 5 must | |

The Correspondence Tourney.

The winner of the thirteenth game, printed last week, was the Rev. C. O. Harrison, not Harrison.

FIFTEENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R. MUNFORD, H. N. BULLARD, Macon, Ga. | H. N. BULLARD, Parkville, Mo. | R. MUNFORD, H. N. BULLARD, Macon, Ga. | H. N. BULLARD, Parkville, Mo. |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 | 8 P-Q 4 | 8 Kt-K 2 |
| 2 Kt-KB 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 | 9 P-Q 5 | 9 Q-KB 4 (b) |
| 3 B-B 4 | 3 P-K 4 | 10 P x Kt | 10 P x P |
| 4 Castles | 4 P-Q 3 | 11 B-QKt5 | 11 P-K 5 |
| 5 P-B 3 | 5 Q-K 2 | 12 B x Kt | 12 P x Kt |
| 6 P-Q 4 | 6 B-Kt 3 | 13 B x B | 13 P x P |
| 7 P-Q R 4 | 7 P-Q R 3 | 14 R-Ksq ch | 14 K-Q sq |
| 8 B-K 3 | 8 B-R 2 | 15 B-K 7 ch | 15 K-K sq |
| 9 QKt-Q 2 | 9 Kt-B 3 | 16 Q-Q 8 mate | |
| 10 Q-B 2 | 10 Castles | | |
| 11 P-K R 3 | 11 P-K R 3 | | |
| 12 B-Q 3 | 12 R-Q sq | | |
| 13 P-Q 5 | 13 Kt-Kt sq | | |
| 14 P-B 4 | 14 P-Q R 4 | | |
| 15 Q-B 3 | 15 B x B | | |
| 16 P x B | 16 Q Kt-Q 2 | | |
| 17 R-B 2 | 17 Kt-B 4 | | |
| 18 P-KKt4 | 18 B-Q 2 | | |
| 19 P-QKt3 | 19 Kt-R 2 | | |
| 20 Kt-R 2 | 20 P-K Kt 3 | | |
| 21 B-B 2 | 21 P-Q Kt 3 | | |
| 22 R-KB sq | 22 K-Kt 2 | | |
| 23 Q-R sq | 23 R-K R sq | | |

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Munford.
(a) A novelty, but not one to be commended. P-Q 3 was, for many years, the accepted defense, but of late it has been discarded.
Bad, enabling White to start a vigorous attack.—Mr. M.

(b) Q-Kt 3 would have been better.—Mr. M. There wasn't any "better."

SIXTEENTH GAME.

King's Gambit.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| THE REV. F. C. KNIEF, Chicago. | DR. G. A. HUMPERT, St. Louis. | THE REV. F. C. KNIEF, Chicago. | DR. G. A. HUMPERT, St. Louis. |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 | 16 P-Q R 4 (g) | 16 P-Q R 4 |
| 2 P-K B 4 | 2 P x P | 17 P-Q 5 | 17 Castles Q R |
| 3 Kt-KB 3 | 3 P-K Kt 4 | 18 R x B (h) | 18 Q x R |
| 4 P-K R 4 | 4 P-Kt 5 | 19 Kt-Kt 5 | 19 K-B 4 |
| 5 Kt-K5(a) | 5 P-K R 4 | 20 P-K 5 (i) | 20 Kt-B 2 |
| 6 B-B 4 | 6 Kt-K R 3 | 21 P-K 6 | 21 Kt-K 4 |
| 7 P-Q 4 | 7 P-Q 3 | 22 Kt x P ch | 22 R x Kt (j) |
| 8 Kt-Q3(b) | 8 P-B 6 (c) | 23 Q x Kt | 23 K R-Q sq |
| 9 P x P | 9 B-K 2 | 24 P-B 4 | 24 Q-K 2 |
| 10 B-K 3 | 10 B x P ch (d) | 25 Kt-B 4 | 25 B-B 6 (k) |
| 11 K-Q 2 | 11 P x P (e) | 26 R-KKt sq | 26 R-B 3 |
| 12 Q x P | 12 B-Kt 5 | 27 B x Kt (l) | 27 Q-Kt 5 ch |
| 13 Q-B 4 | 13 Kt-Q 2 (f) | 28 Q-B 3 | 28 Q x Q ch |
| 14 Kt-B 3 | 14 Kt-Kt 3 | 29 K x Q | 29 R x B |
| 15 B-Kt 3 | 15 Q-K 2 | 30 B-B 2 (m) | 30 R-B sq |
| | | 31 Kt-Kt 6 | 31 Resigns. (n) |

Notes by one of the Judges.

(a) Kt-Kt 5 makes a very lively game.
(b) Kt x Kt, Kt x Kt; B x Kt ch, K x B, B x P, followed by Castling, gives White a fair-to-mid-ling attack.

(c) The kind of a move that opens things up for White; while he must lose the B P, a developing move is much better.

(d) Think he'll get the P while it's ripe.

(e) White gets his Q where it will do the most good.

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(f) An attempt to drive the B from commanding position; but it didn't work.

(g) Notice how White tempted Black, for P-Q 5 wasn't quite ready so long as Black's Q R P protected the Kt.

(h) Well played; gets the Q out of the way.

(i) Good move. Probably quicker than B x Kt.

(j) If P x Kt; 23, B x Kt.

(k) Trying to break the center.

(l) Now the force of the 16th move is apparent.

(m) One of the best moves in the game. It prevents B-K 5.

(n) There is no way of stopping Kt-Kt 6.

Altho Mr. Knief played a very conservative game for a King's Gambit, he is to be congratulated upon the manner in which he prosecuted the attack.

From the Berlin Tournament.

CHAROUSEK VS. MARCO.

Giunoco Piano.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| CHAROUSEK, White. | MARCO, Black. | CHAROUSEK, White. | MARCO, Black. |
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 | 24 Q-K sq | 24 KR-K Kt sq |
| 2 Kt-KB 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 | 25 Q-Kt3(a) | 25 K-R sq |
| 3 B-B 4 | 3 B-B 4 | 26 Kt-Kt sq | 26 QR-K B sq |
| 4 Castles | 4 P-Q 3 | 27 Kt-B 3 | 27 R-Kt 2 |
| 5 P-B 3 | 5 Q-K 2 | 28 Kt-K 2 | 28 KR-Kt sq |
| 6 P-Q 4 | 6 B-Kt 3 | 29 Kt-B 3 | 29 R-Kt 2 (b) |
| 7 P-Q R 4 | 7 P-Q R 3 | 30 Kt-K sq | 30 KR-Kt sq |
| 8 B-K 3 | 8 B-R 2 | 31 K R-B 2 | 31 R-Kt 2 |
| 9 QKt-Q 2 | 9 Kt-B 3 | 32 Kt-Q 3 | 32 Kt x Kt |
| 10 Q-B 2 | 10 Castles | 33 B x Kt | 33 P-R 4 |
| 11 P-K R 3 | 11 P-K R 3 | 34 Kt-Kt 5 | 34 P-R 5 |
| 12 B-Q 3 | 12 R-Q sq | 35 Q-Kt 2 | 35 R-Q B sq |
| 13 P-Q 5 | 13 Kt-Kt sq | 36 R-B 3 | 36 P-K B 3 |
| 14 P-B 4 | 14 P-Q R 4 | 37 R-B 2 | 37 P-Kt 4 |
| 15 Q-B 3 | 15 B x B | 38 R-Q R 2(c) | 38 Kt-B sq |
| 16 P x B | 16 Q Kt-Q 2 | 39 Kt-B 3 | 39 B-K sq |
| 17 R-B 2 | 17 Kt-B 4 | 40 Q-Q Kt 2 | 40 Kt-Q 2 |
| 18 P-KKt4 | 18 B-Q 2 | 41 P Kt 4 | 41 R-R sq |
| 19 P-QKt3 | 19 Kt-R 2 | 42 Kt-Kt 5 | 42 Q-Q sq |
| 20 Kt-R 2 | 20 P-K Kt 3 | 43 QR-Rsq | 43 B-Kt 3 |
| 21 B-B 2 | 21 P-Q Kt 3 | 44 Kt-B 3 | 44 P x P |
| 22 R-KB sq | 22 K-Kt 2 | 45 Q x P | 45 R-R 4 |
| 23 Q-R sq | 23 R-K R sq | | Drawn. |

Notes and Comments by "Miron" in the New York Clipper.

Drawn, not because either player is a mere "drawing master," but because every effort on either side to spear the adversary under the fifth rib was indomitably met and perfectly thwarted.

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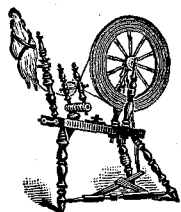
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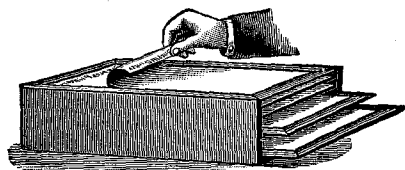
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